

The Stillwater Messenger.

VOLUME 7.

STILLWATER, MINNESOTA, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 1863.

NUMBER 51.

THE STILLWATER MESSENGER.

A. J. VAN VORHEES, Prop'r.

Is furnished to subscribers for two dollars per year in advance. An additional charge of fifty cents will be made when payment is delayed beyond that time.

OFFICE IN GRAY'S BLOCK, MAIN STREET.

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J. K. REINER, M. D.
Physician and Surgeon,
STILLWATER, MINN.
June 24, 1862.

H. F. NOYES, M. D.,
Physician and Surgeon.
OFFICE in Holcomb's new stone building, (up stairs), Main street, Stillwater, Minnesota. Residence, corner of Cherry and Fourth streets.

Wm. M. McCLUER,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW.
Office in Holcomb's Block, Stillwater, Minnesota.

L. E. TIEPPON,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law.
OFFICE IN GRAY'S BLOCK, MAIN STREET, Stillwater, Minnesota.

CORNMAN AND STICKNEY,
ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW,
AND
CLAIM AGENTS.
OFFICE ON THE SECOND FLOOR OF the building occupied by Proctor & Bro., Main street, Stillwater, Minnesota.

RUDOLPH LEHMICKE,
Attorney at Law.
NOTARY PUBLIC.
Office in Holcomb's Block, Stillwater, Minn.

HOLLIS R. MURDOCK,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW
and General Agent, Stillwater, Minnesota.
Stillwater, April 30, 1861.

Howe's Standard Scales.
FOR SALE BY
Vanderport, Dickerson & Co.,
The Plate Warehouse,
Nos. 109 & 201 Randolph street,
Chicago. Weigh out of level.
No Check made. All five-
teen received on Ball's. 52-15.

FAIRBANKS' SCALES
OF ALL SIZES.
Also, Warehouse Trucks, Let-
ter Presses, etc.
FAIRBANKS, GREENLEAF & CO.,
173 Lake Street, CHICAGO.
Agents for all the goods.

Exchange, Banking & Collection
OFFICES OF
THOMPSON BROS. - - - St. Paul, Minn.
SCHEFFER & THOMPSON - Stillwater, Minn.
(Successors to Darling & Scheffer.)
Dealers in Exchange, Coins and Uncurrent Money.
Collections made and proceeds promptly remitted.

M. S. WILLARD,
FURNITURE DEALER.
Main Street, Stillwater, Minnesota.
ELEGANT Medium and Plain Household Furniture, Mattresses, Looking Glasses, &c.

DAVID MEAD,
Boot and Shoe Maker,
MAIN STREET, STILLWATER.
IS prepared to make everything in the Boot and Shoe line in a superior and elegant manner. Particular attention paid to repairing. Jan. 31, 1862-47

C. De MONTREVILLE, M. D.,
DENTIST.
Office on Third Street, first building West of the Post Office.
ST. PAUL, MINNESOTA.
On the first Monday of each month Dr. De Montreville will be at the Sawy House, and attend to all dental operations required.
Jan. 18, 1862-7

NEWS ITEMS.

—Admiral Farragut arrived at his home, in Hastings, on the Hudson, a few days ago. Long before it reached the dock, it was crowded with hundreds of ladies, gentlemen and children who came to welcome him. Across the dock was stretched a large banner, on which were painted these words: "Welcome to the hero of the Mississippi." The moment he landed "three cheers for the Admiral" greeted him. The ladies rose in their carriages and waved flags prepared expressly for the occasion. Bouquets and welcomes were showered upon him with an earnestness which proved they came from no mere ordinary feelings. The Admiral was deeply affected by the demonstration, and as he bowed his thanks, tears were noticed coursing down his bronzed cheeks. With his usual modesty, he tried to escape notice, but there seemed to be no hiding place for him, as waving handkerchiefs pursued him until he reached his residence. On reaching the house he found it filled with rare flowers and fruit, which had been most carefully arranged by his good servants, who were delighted to see him once more.

—That eggs wrinkled at the small end always produce male chickens, and other ones female ones, has long been a common assertion. A French savant has lately laid it before the Academy of Sciences as an indisputable fact, demonstrated by himself in a three years' experiment.

—A few months ago three persons bought a lot of ground in Greenwood Cemetery, N. Y., which they subsequently partitioned off to their mutual satisfaction. Last week, on three successive days—Thursday, Friday and Saturday—the parties to this bargain were all laid to rest in their respective lots. They belonged to different families, and were not related in any way to each other.

—At a recent meeting of officers and soldiers of the 2d Provisional Regiment of East Missouri Militia, the following resolution was unanimously adopted: Resolved: That we adopt the following as our platform as regards rebellion: Emancipation with deportation; sequestration without litigation; condemnation without mitigation; extermination without negotiation; and damnation without reservation on any condition, as a means of bringing to a sudden termination the Southern Confederation.

—If such an order as the following had been issued in New York, what would Gov. Seymour and his Copperhead companions have said about it? Webster would have had to come back and make a new dictionary, coin new words which would express their hatred of the Government, but we have seen no comments on the brutality of their Southern brethren; of course not. This order is to force men into the field to fight on their side, and if he refuses, burning him to death in his own house is good enough for him.

—If a man shall absent himself from home to avoid this order, burn his house and all property except such as may be useful to this command. If a man resist this by refusing to report, shoot him down and leave him dying; if a man take refuge in his house and offers resistance, set the house on fire and guard it so he may not get out!

—What do Northern pro-slavery traitors think of the above order from a rebel General? The draft on our part is cruel, isn't it, Copperheads?

—The New York Tribune says that fifty copies of the Daily News were seized on Saturday morning on board the boat for David's Island, with the following on the inside of the wrapper: "To the soldiers of C. S. A., with compliments of Ben. Wood."

—Wool is much less. The reports from the interior relative to wool, seem to indicate a general decline of about ten cents per pound in the prices paid by purchasers. The general impression seems to be at present, that more wool will be offered at the low prices than there is demand for. We do not advise a rush to market now that prices are down, because it is probable that wool will recover a little, and should any rush into market be made, it would aid to depreciate the article still further. At the present time, however, farmers are busy with their wheat and hay fields, and it is not likely a great amount will come forward before the month of August, which will give full time for the market to settle. —Detroit Free Press.

Youth and white paper take any impression.

FROM THE N. Y. TRIBUNE.

VIKINGS.
I. Victory! Victory! Shouts and hurrahs with the part, Crowding glory at the last! Victory! Victory! The resurrected flag shall stand, A tower of strength unto the land; And when our spirit flint and flint, And long subduer leave pale, Across the lists of death shall charge That memory of brave renown— How far so many days and nights We lay around the beleaguered town!
II. Victory! Victory! The grand triumph of a work Completed into morrow's strength, With loyal blood and loyal breath, And triumphs over wrong at length! Victory! Victory!
III. Sure and slow! Sure and slow! While the rumour came and went— Bewareless from his firm intent, The iron man of slough thought Placed and wrought: Placed and wrought! The waiting spirit burst into bloom, Nor saw the fatal city's doom— Mismaster's breath was on the air Before success was broken there. Sure and slow! Sure and slow!
IV. On glorious Fourth! Victorious Fourth! When all our triumph went to North, When from a nation's heart went out One loyal universal shout, Our triumph-glories filled the air, And exultation everywhere! Victory! Victory! HOWARD GYNDON.

Artemus Ward to the Prince of Wales.

FARWELL WARD.—You remember me. I saw you in Canada a few years ago. I remember you. I seldom forget a person.

I learn of your marriage to the Princess Alexandra and mention it to you as a gratulatory letter at the time; but I've bin blind me a harn this summer, and haint had no time to rote letters to folks. Excuses me.

Noomer's changes has taken place in the body politic since we met. The body politic, in fact, is sick. I sometimes think it has got bilious, friend Wales. In my country we've got a war, while you are at home, in conjunction with Cap'n Phillips, who is a American citizen of African sect, 'scaped, but so did Val-digham, who is Conservative, and who was resmily sent South, 'tho' he would have bin sent to the Dry Tortugas if Abe had spotted him a little, that them Tortugas would keep him.

We haint got any daily paper in our town, but we've got a female sown circle, which answers the same purpose, and we wasn't long in suspens as to who was drafted.

One young man who was drafted was to be exempt, becos he was the only son of a widowed mother who supported him.

A few able-bodied men was drafted— but whether their heirs would have to pay 3 hundred dollars a piece for 'em is a question for Whittin, who 'pears to be tinkin' up the draft business now right smart.

I hope he makes good wages.

I think most of the conscripts in this place will go. A few will go to Canada— 'stoppin' on their way at Concord, N. H., where, I understand, there is a Muslim of Haris.

You see, friend Wales, hittin' all sides—but no offense is meant. You know I ain't a politician, and never was. I vote for Mr. Union—that's the only candidate I've got. I dain't, however, to have a well balanced mind differ from the ideas of a partner I once had, whose name was Billson. Billson & me organized a dramatic strollin' company, and we played 'The Drunkard's Reel,' 'The Falling Star,' with a real drunkard. The play did not take particularly, and says Billson to me:

"Let's give 'em some immoral drama."

We had a large troop on our hands, consisting of eight tregendians and a bass drum, but I says:

"No, Billson!" and then says I: "Billson, you haint got a well balanced mind on ye."

Says he:

"Yes I have, old hoss-ly!" (he was a low cuss)—"I have a mind that balances in any direction that the public requires. That's wot I calls a very well balanced mind."

I sold out and bid adieu to Billson; he is now an outcast in the State of Vermont. The miserable man once played Hamlet. There wasn't any orchery, and wot was to expire to slow music, he died playin on a clarinet himself, inter-

spersed with heart-rendin' groans, & such is the world.

Alas! alas! how outthankful we are to that Providence which kindly allows us to live and borrow money, and fail and do blame!

But to return to our subject. With our resunt grate triumphs on the Mississippi, the Father of Waters, (and them is waters no fader need feel ashamed of—twig the widdism!) and the cheerin' look of things in other places, I reckon we whant want any Muslim of Haris. And what upon airth do the people of Concord, N. H., want of a Muslim of Haris? Haint you got a State House now? & wot more do you want, I woud like 'em.

But all this is furthin to the purpose of this note after all. My object in now addressin you is to give you sum advise, friend Wales about managin' your wife, a business I have had thirty years' experience in.

You had a good weddin. The papers have a good deal to say about "vikings" in connection therewith. Not knowin' what that are and so I frankly tells you, my middle head of the throne, I can't say I was wot very much flattered; but I never enjoyed myself better in all my life.

Dowless your supper was ahd ov' on a As regards eatin' and drinkin' villins was allers shaky. But you can get a good meanin New York and cheap too. You can get a half a mackerel at Delmonico's or Mr. Mason Dory's for six dollars, and billed parteners three wid in if you like 'em.

As I sed, I manage my wife without any pettikor trouble. When I fastly commenced trainin her I instituted a series of experiments, and then as did 't work I abandoned. You'd better do similar.

Your wife may object to gettin up in the mornin and bidin fires, but if you commence with her at once you may be able to overcome this preparatin. I sed to observe that I didn't commence airly enuff. I woudn't have you regret I was ever kicked out of bed. Now at all I simply say in regard to bidin fires that I didn't commence airly enuff.

As I sed, I manage my wife without any pettikor trouble. When I fastly commenced trainin her I instituted a series of experiments, and then as did 't work I abandoned. You'd better do similar.

Of course now you a married you can eat enuff. I allus did, and if I know my hart, I allus will. My daughter, who is goin on 17 and is frisky, says they's d'gustin.

Speakin of my daughter reminds me that several young men has suddenly discovered that I'm a very entertainin old feller, and they visit us frakely— specially on Sunday evening. One young chap—a lawyer by halit—don't cum as much as he did. My wife's father lives with us. His intellect totters a little, and he saves the papers containin the proceedings of the State Legislature. The old gentleman likes to rote loud and he reads tokable. He eats hash frily, which makes his voice clear; but as he has to spell the mof of his words, I may say he reads slow. Well, whenever the lawyer made his appearance, I would set the old man read in the Legislativ reports. I kept that lawyer up one night till 12 o'clock bidin to a lot of acts in regard to a draw-bridge awf in the east part of the State, haint sent my daughter to bed at half past 8. He haint bin there since, and he understand he says I got round swindlin the public.

I never attempted to reorganize my wife but once. I shall never attempt it now. I had bin to a public dinner, and had allowed myself to be betrayed into drinkin a hosh-wop over me, and wishin to make them as robust as possible, I commenced drinkin their healths until my own was affected. Consens was I presented myself at Betsy's bodiside late at night with consy-rats in my wish in sincerity and in truth to perpetuate it at all time to come, should stand more firmly together than now.

Indeed I am inclined to think that it is more important at this time, for the friends of freedom and free government, to remain true to their convictions than ever before.

As victories attend our armies in the field, new complications and difficulties meet us in the forum. We are not fighting the battles with armed rebels only, but there is a war of ideas going on at this hour as well as a war of arms. The one is no less important than the other. The brilliant victories of our soldiers upon many bloody battle-fields are not more important than the victories which are to be won by the clash of ideas in this country.

There is great danger that amid the dash of arms, the roar of cannon, the groans of the dying, the bereavement of surviving friends, the grand onward martial tread of our armies and the report of brilliant successes, our minds may be turned away from the desperate struggle of ideas, which is now being waged throughout the civilized world.

As our final success in the field becomes more and more certain, so do the political and moral dangers which environ us become more prominent and more formidable.

Whenever we receive news of a new and more brilliant victory, we are immediately approached by the sympathetic friend of the rebellion, who says, "now that we are successful the rebellion will soon be crushed. Let us be merciful and magnanimous to our ene-

my. That was 2 much. I told Mrs. Minkins that her Rufus would die if she left him out there in the rain much longer; when she said, "it shan't be my fault if he dies unprepared." At the same time tosin him his mother's Bible. It was orful! I stood by, however, and pussed him as well's I could, but I was a putty wet-nuss I assure you.

There's vari's ways of managin a wife, friend Wales, but the best and only safe way is to let her do just about as she wants to. I doped that there plan sum time ago, and it sartly works like a charm.

Remember me kindly to Mrs. Wales, and good luck to you both! And as years roll by and accidents begin to happen to you—among which I hope there'll be Twins—you will agree with me that family joys are the only ones a man can bet on with any kind of certainty of winnin sum of them do.

It may interest you to know that I am prosperin in a pecconyary pint of view. I make bout as much in the course of a year as a cabinet officer does; & I understand my bizness a good deal better than sum of them do.

Respects to St. George & the dragon.

"Ever be happy."

A. WARD.

Loyalty.

Being so nearly natural or close to nature, the loyal sentiment is, of course, free. Allegiance may be compelled; loyalty is a voluntary devotion, else it is nothing. One requires to be watched—the other keeps watch itself for the nation. To make sure of one may require a legal or court-martial investigation; the other goes by heart's full, always out in its evidences, never ambiguous.

A man stuck fast in the intrigues and sways of the camp of party, will contrive to maintain a disingenuous and mean allegiance, arguing, it may be, for the Constitution, with only pretended concern, when he has no appetite, in fact, for some party victory; depicting the wrongs of the magistrate, when really he is only feeding his appetite on them; and asserting what he calls his sacred right of speech only to stir up faction, even in the critical hour of the nation's peril.

But where there is a true soul of loyalty, patience with the misarranges and even with the wrongs of government, slowness to accuse, readiness to postpone accusations which might be too hastily formed—any thing almost will be yielded for the time, that they may fortify the cause of the nation, and give it victory. Conscious of party affections, swayed by strong, possibly just prejudices against the ruling administration, men who have the noblest of motives in the truly loyal citizen, as allows him never to bear a look of sympathy, or suffer a suspicion of connivance, with disorder and rebellion.

He who the loyal sentiment reaches, and how much it carries with it or after it, must also be noted. It yields up willingly fathers, brothers, husbands and sons, consenting to the fearful chance of home always desolate. It offers body, and blood, and life on the altar of its devotion. It is, in fact, a political worship—offering to seal itself by a martyrdom in the field. Wonderful, grandly honorable feat, that human nature can be lifted by inspiration so high, even in the face of death, to stand for the cause of right and wrong and evil.—Rev. Dr. Bushnell.

Speech of Senator Wilkinson at the Republican Union Convention.

I congratulate you upon the harmonious and patriotic action of this convention, which at this time I regard as an omen of grand and glorious results in the future.

There has never been an hour, since the breaking out of this rebellion, when the true friends of the Union, those who wish in sincerity and in truth to perpetuate it at all time to come, should stand more firmly together than now.

Indeed I am inclined to think that it is more important at this time, for the friends of freedom and free government, to remain true to their convictions than ever before.

As victories attend our armies in the field, new complications and difficulties meet us in the forum. We are not fighting the battles with armed rebels only, but there is a war of ideas going on at this hour as well as a war of arms. The one is no less important than the other. The brilliant victories of our soldiers upon many bloody battle-fields are not more important than the victories which are to be won by the clash of ideas in this country.

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Whenever we receive news of a new and more brilliant victory, we are immediately approached by the sympathetic friend of the rebellion, who says, "now that we are successful the rebellion will soon be crushed. Let us be merciful and magnanimous to our ene-

my. Let us invite them as wayward sisters to return to the Union, and enter into the enjoyment of all their rights and privileges which they enjoyed before the rebellion broke out."

In other words, it is strenuously urged upon us to regard the States and people in rebellion, whenever they lay down their arms, precisely as we regard those who have been shedding their blood and expending their treasure to defend this glorious Government of ours. And right here lies the danger which stares us in the face. Human nature is forgiving and charitable. Severe suffering has a tendency to awaken this lofty sentiment in the human heart. It is, perhaps, wiser that it should be so, but in its excessive exercise we should not forget those loftier principles of justice and truth, upon the foundations of which all true excellence must rest.

It is in this fearful struggle which is now going on in this country, we gain nothing but the mere triumphs of physical strength upon the battle-field, if no advance should be made in the moral conflict which is being waged, then, indeed, may we deeply deplore the sacrifices which have been made during this cruel war.

And this brings me to the consideration of one or two ideas which I wish to present to this convention. In case of our final and complete success upon the field, and the abandonment of their cause as hopeless by the rebels, how are they to be treated in future by the people of the United States? Is the Government to treat Minnesota and South Carolina on terms of perfect equality? Is South Carolina hereafter to have the same influence in the councils of this nation as Minnesota? The one loyal and earnestly devoted to the Union—the other rebellious, treasonable and anxious to destroy the Government.

Our Democratic friends tell us that although the people of South Carolina are in open rebellion against the Government, and entertain the most inveterate hatred of the Union, and although every son of Minnesota is willing to pour out his blood to defend it, still they tell us that when the war shall have ended and the people of South Carolina shall have laid down their arms, that then they shall be possessed of all the constitutional rights which they possessed before they took up arms against the Government. And that their political relations with the Government will be in no wise changed; that their rebellion and treason have not in the least impaired their constitutional rights. And I am sorry to say that many—very many Union men entertain this view. As a legal question, it is of course, a question of political one, it is more difficult to determine. There can be no doubt, I think, that in law, the rebellious States hold and occupy towards the Government the position of public enemies. The gigantic proportions which this rebellion has attained, gives it the character of a war. At first, not anticipating the extent to which the conflict had grown, or was likely to grow we regarded it as a rebellion merely.

We are therefore under no legal or constitutional obligation to recognize the existence of the rebellious States, nor extend to them any political rights whatever. In fact they have committed political suicide. How then can the people regain their position in the Federal Union?

The answer is plain: Only by forming new constitutions, or reorganizing their old ones, and making application to Congress for readmission into the Union. And then Congress may admit such States upon such terms as it may see fit to prescribe, or it can refuse to admit them altogether.

I am clearly of the opinion that these States should never be admitted into the Union with constitutions allowing slavery. For slavery and nothing else was the cause of this rebellion. When we have the power, should we not remove the cause of this war? If we suffer it to exist, then will our sacrifices be all in vain.

I rejoice that you have made the nominations which you have made, because I recognize in each of your candidates a man devoted to the Union, and who will put forth the whole power of the State to sustain the power of the nation, and this ticket I trust will be triumphantly elected.

—Tom Martin (every body on the Upper Mississippi knows Tom.) informs me that at St. Paul the Provost has hit upon the following expedient in the coming draft for that district:

A huge wheel, four times as big as the Harrington House, is to be constructed. Inside of this wheel those who are enrolled will be placed. The wheel—which is to be turned by steam—will be set in motion, and as there are no avenues of escape except one place sufficiently large for a man to be handed out, no one can escape. After the wheel has received the proper motion, a strong alibodied man—one of the provost-guard—is stationed in close proximity to the wheel, so that he can thrust his hand into the vacuum, and whoever the luckless wight may be that he clutches, he is handed out and his name put down as a drafted man fit for service. The wheel will be turned till the requisite number are secured, then it is stopped and the fortunate are allowed to go their ways. It is a happy thought and an ingenious plan that will do away false impressions as to the honesty of the officials in the matter. Tom swears it is a fact, and we can not gainsay him.—La Crosse Democrat.

This relation existing between the people and the general Government can not be dissolved by the action of the States. It subsists alike in the territories and the States, and also in unorganized territories.

The rebel States claim the right to dissolve the relation which exists between the people and the Government, and to become independent of the Federal Government, though retaining the same territory as before.

I suppose that every one who listens to me, will deny that they have any right; and I insist that though they may forfeit their rights as States, the people are still bound by and under the jurisdiction of the Federal Government. While a State remains in the Union, obedient to the constitution, the people of that State are subject to a kind of double jurisdiction. They owe allegiance first to the Federal Government, and secondly to the government of the State. This allegiance which the people owe to the State is not, and cannot be, inconsistent with the allegiance which they owe to the Federal Government.

Now, if a State demands of its citizens the performance of duties which are inconsistent with the duties which they owe to the Federal Government, then the citizens of those States are bound to repudiate their own State Governments and not the Federal Government. When the State government places itself in antagonism with the General Government, the people thereof being required to obey the General Government, must necessarily repudiate that of their State. They cannot serve two masters who are at war with each other, for "either they will love the one and hate the other, or else they will hold to the one and despise the other."

The allegiance which the citizen owes to his Government is primary; in its character, and that which he owes to the State is secondary. In the State of South Carolina, for instance every citizen is required to aljure his primary allegiance to the United States. If he is a loyal man, he will respect his allegiance to the Federal Government, and will utterly repudiate his allegiance to the State. He is precisely in the position he would be in were there no State government in South Carolina.

There is no government in the rebel States that any man is bound to respect. But on the other hand the people are bound to rise up in opposition to those governments.

The Government of the United States does not recognize the government of the rebel States; indeed, it regards the people as without any local government at all—and that in fact is the real condition of things throughout all the rebel States.

The rebel States have forfeited all claim upon the people and their rights to rule over them. The people thereof owe no allegiance to any save the Government of the United States. Their political situation is precisely that of the people in any one of our unorganized Territories.

We are therefore under no legal or constitutional obligation to recognize the existence of the rebellious States, nor extend to them any political rights whatever. In fact they have committed political suicide. How then can the people regain their position in the Federal Union?

The answer is plain: Only by forming new constitutions, or reorganizing their old ones, and making application to Congress for readmission into the Union. And then Congress may admit such States upon such terms as it may see fit to prescribe, or it can refuse to admit them altogether.

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"Be Just, and fear not—Let all the ends thou aim'st at, be thy Country's, thy God's, and Truth's."

VOLUME 7.

STILLWATER, MINNESOTA, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 8, 1863.

NUMBER 62.

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Physician and Surgeon.

Office in Holcomb's new stone building.

Opposite the main street, Stillwater, Minnesota.

Residence, corner of Cherry and Fourth streets.

Wm. M. McCLUER,

Attorney and Counselor at Law.

Office in Holcomb's block, Main street, Stillwater, Minnesota.

L. E. IECOMON,

Attorney and Counselor at Law.

Office in Holcomb's block, Main street, Stillwater, Minnesota.

CORNMAN AND STICKNEY,

Attorneys and Counselors at Law.

Office on the second floor of the building occupied by Proctor & Bro., Main street, Stillwater, Minnesota.

We will pay particular attention to the prosecution of soldiers' claims for pensions, back pay and bounties before the department at Washington.

A. R. CORNMAN. A. STICKNEY.

RUDDOLPH LEHNICKE,

Attorney at Law.

Office in Holcomb's block, Stillwater, Minn.

NOTARY PUBLIC.

Office in Holcomb's block, Stillwater, Minn.

HOLLIS R. MURDOCK,

Attorney and Counselor at Law

and General Agent, Stillwater, Minnesota.

Stillwater, April 30, 1861.

Howe's Standard Scales.

For Sale by

Vanderport, Dickerson & Co.

Tin Plate Warehouse,

No. 199 & 201 Randolph street,

Chicago. Weigh out for

Chicago. Weigh out for

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Chicago. Weigh out for

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No. 199 & 201 Randolph street,

STILLWATER MESSENGER.

A. B. STICKNEY, EDITOR.

STILLWATER.

Tuesday, - September 8, 1863.

A Final Call.

Being now in the service, it is absolutely necessary that all outstanding accounts with the Messengers Office should be adjusted at once. A B. Stickney, Esq., will conduct the editorial and financial business of the office for three years or during the war, and is fully authorized to settle all unsettled accounts. If this call is not responded to at once, legal measures will be resorted to, to enforce collections.

Mr. A. B. Stickney, an old attaché of the office, will have charge of the mechanical department of the office, and no interruption will result from my absence, which is hoped, will only be temporary.

A. B. VAN TORRES.

Republican Union Ticket.

For Governor,
STEPHEN MILLER,
of Stearns County.

For Lieutenant Governor,
CHARLES D. SHERWOOD,
of Fillmore County.

For Secretary of State,
DAVID BLAKELY,
of Olmsted County.

For Auditor of State,
CHARLES McILRATH,
of Nicollet County.

For State Treasurer,
CHARLES SCHEFFER,
of Washington County.

For Attorney General,
GORDON E. COLE,
of Rice County.

For Clerk of the Supreme Court,
GEO. F. POTTER,
of Houston County.

County Nominating Convention.

The Republican voters of the various towns of Washington County, and all others who are in favor of heartily and cordially sustaining the National Administration, in its vigorous prosecution of the war, and its war measures to put down the rebellion and maintain the Government, are requested to meet at their usual places of voting, on

Thursday, Sept. 10, 1863,
at 3 o'clock P. M., and three appointed Delegates to a County Convention to be held at the Court House in Stillwater, on **FRIDAY, September 11th**, to nominate candidates for county officers and also to appoint delegates to the District Convention to be held at Marine on Saturday, September 12th.

Each town will be entitled to the following number of delegates: Stillwater city 8, Town 2; Denmark 2; Newport 1; Afton 2; Oak Dale 1; Cottage Grove 2; Woodbury 2; Lakehead 2; Baytown 2; Greenfield 1; Marine 3. J. B. H. MITCHELL, Chairman. E. BENEFZER, A. YRIS, County Committee.

* The meeting in the city of Stillwater will be held on **THURSDAY EVENING, the 10th,** at 7 o'clock, instead of afternoon.

District Convention.

The delegates elected by the Republican Union Conventions of the several counties composing the Second Senatorial District, will meet in Convention at Marine, on Saturday, the 12th day of September, 1863, to nominate three Representatives to the Legislature.

The counties are entitled to delegates as follows: Washington 9, Chisago 5, Pine 1, and Kanabec 1. Per order of District Committee.

Correction.

In setting the call for the County Convention last week a typographical error occurred in regard to the delegates from Marine. That town is entitled to three delegates instead of two, and the mistake is therefore corrected in this issue.

THE NEWS.

The radical emancipationists met at Jefferson City, Mo., in State convention, on the 1st inst. Four-fifths of the counties of the State were represented. Resolutions were introduced demanding the removal of Gen. Schofield from the command of the Department of Missouri, and requesting the President to assign Gen. Butler or some other suitable man to command this department. Also the following:

Resolved: That we regard the President's Proclamation of January 1863, as irreconcilable, and we request our Legislators and representatives in Congress to use their utmost endeavors to have our National Constitution amended, prohibiting slavery in the States now free, or hereafter applying for admission into the Union.

The attendance at the great Union demonstration at Springfield, Ill., on the 3d inst., was fully as large as was expected.

Speeches were made by Gov. Yates, Senators Doolittle and Trumbull, Gen. McClelland, Ogelsbie and other distinguished gentlemen.

In our last issue we announced, rather prematurely, the occupation of Sumter and Wagner. Despatches from New York of the 4th say the iron clads have moved towards Sullivan's island, in the direction of Moultrie, and opened fire. The fire was replied to by the batteries on Sullivan's island, Wagner and Gregg. Gillmore kept firing on Wagner. Sumter was silent, though the rebel flag waved over the ruins.

It is reported on the authority of the Rebel Capt. J. Lane, son of Gen. Joe Lane of Oregon, that the late invasion of

the North by Lee and Morgan were made upon the undoubted representations of that true southern man, Vallandigham, who assured Davis and his Cabinet that the North was ripe for a revolution, and only waited the appearance of the Southern army to proclaim for Jeff. Davis, and forsake Lincoln.

There was great excitement at Dayton, Ohio, on the night of the 3d, over the arrest, by the military authorities, of two men charged with the murder of Lieut. Waterman. The civil authorities demanded them upon a writ of *habeas corpus*, but the Provost Marshal refused to surrender them, whereupon the militia was called into requisition to take them by force.

Gen. Blunt, with his army, 4,500 strong, including 20 pieces of artillery, crossed the Arkansas river the 22d, and offered battle to Steele and Cooper, who had massed on his front 11,000 men. After a faint show of resistance, the enemy commenced a retreat, which soon turned to disorderly flight. They abandoned all their property.

Gen. Blunt pursued them 100 miles south of the Arkansas to Perryville, which is only fifty miles from Red River. At this point he captured and destroyed their commissary depot. They continued the flight to Bagby's Depot on Red River. The Indian Territory is now clear of rebels.

The gold market has been unsettled for several days. On Friday gold opened at 31½, which is but \$ lower than it closed on Friday, and 4½ higher than it was on Wednesday.

The sudden rise probably grows out of speculations arising from the proposed government loan from the New York and Philadelphia banks of \$85,000,000, and not from reverses to our arms.

Public Schools.

It has long been our conviction that the public schools of this city are not so efficient as they ought to be, or as they might become if a proper system were adopted, and as the school year is about commencing, we have thought this a proper time to suggest to the public, and especially the Board of Education, an improvement in the present system, which we have had long in contemplation, and which we consider a fundamental plank in the system of graded schools.

This improvement consists in the adoption by the Board of a course of study such as experience has proved to be well adapted to the development of the mind, and at the same time suited to our peculiar circumstances. At present there is no system of instruction marked out for the teacher, and as each grade is made a distinct school, having no connection with the other grades, the result is that modest and diffident pupils, in going from one grade to the next, are frequently required to waste time in going over what they have already committed well, while the more bold and self-confident take a long round in advance, leaving much primary matter unlearned, thus crippling their future advancement. Besides, there is no incentive to noble actions on the part of the scholar through the anticipation of such actions being recognized and rewarded by promotion to a higher class. True, every boy and every girl is ambitious to get a seat in the high school, but they all understand perfectly well that, under the present system, it is not an intellectual contest that they are engaged in, but that the one who can grow the tallest, make himself the most disagreeable to his present teacher, and whose parents will most readily buy the proper books, will get the first va-

lue. Now we think that the improvement we suggest will remedy these and a multitude of other evils which it would be unpleasant to mention, even if our space permitted. We will illustrate our position by the use of the course pursued in the city of Chicago, a city notable for the excellence of its public schools. In the lowest class in the Chicago schools, instruction is given in the following matter, (we quote from the report of 1861):

Oral Instruction.—embracing lessons on common things; on form; color; animals; morals and manners. Two or more lessons a day, each from five to eight minutes long. Repeating verses and maxims, singly and in concert.

Reading from blackboard and from Webb's Charts, with exercises in spelling, both by letters and by sounds. Two or more lessons a day. The six charts completed.

Counting from one to sixty. Simple exercises in adding, with use of numeral frame. Drawing on the slate, imitating letters, figures, and other objects from Philbrick's Primary School Tablets, Nos. 1, 2 and 9, and from other copies. Printing the reading and spelling lessons, and the numerals as far as learned. Two or more exercises a day. [All the pupils must be provided with slates and pencils.]

Physical exercises as often as once every half hour: each exercise from three to five minutes.

The recitations in this grade should never exceed twenty minutes in length. In ordinary lessons, fifteen minutes will be time enough, and in some lessons ten minutes.

This is the course marked out for the lowest class, which is composed of very young scholars just commencing going to school. At the close of the first quarter the whole class is examined by a competent committee, and those pupils who

evince a thorough knowledge of what they have been over, are advanced to the next class, and those who fail in the examination must remain in the lower class another term, and until they are qualified to go higher.

The next class instructed in is: **Oral Instruction.**—embracing lessons on parts, form and color, illustrated by common objects; on animals, mostly those with which the children are already familiar; morals and manners; miscellaneous topics. Two or more lessons a day, each from five to ten minutes in length.

Verses and maxims.—Blackboard exercises continued. Webb's Cards reviewed. Philbrick's Tablets, Nos. 15 and 16. Primer to Lesson LIV, p. 41, and reviewed. Spelling both by letters and by sounds. The exercise in both reading and spelling to be heard twice a day.

Counting from one to a hundred, forward and backward. Reading and writing Arabic numerals to 100. Addition Tables from blackboard, to 5 plus 10, forward and backward, in course; also, by taking any of the numbers irregularly; with use of numeral frame. Roman numerals to LX, both in course and out of course.

Exercises, at least twice a day, with slate and pencil, using Philbrick's Tablets, Nos. 5, 7, 10, and 10, and other copies; and printing lessons in spelling, numerals, etc.

Physical exercises from two to five minutes at a time, not less than five times a day.

And the same rule of promotion is followed as before illustrated, and thus the scholar is carried on from one class to another in an easy and natural progression until he arrives at a high standard of scholarship. We add the course for the next three classes, to give a more comprehensive view of this beautiful system:

Oral Instruction.—Site; general qualities; trades and professions; moral lessons; miscellaneous topics. Two or more oral exercises a day, each from five to twelve minutes long.

Primer completed. First Reader to Lesson L, page 99, and reviewed, with punctuation, definitions and illustrations. Short daily drill in enunciation, using Philbrick's Tablets, Nos. 11 and 12. Spelling the columns of words, and words selected from the reading lessons, both by letters and by sounds.

Drawing and Printing.—Two or more exercises a day with slate and pencil, or paper and pencil, using Philbrick's Tablets, Nos. 6, 8, 17, and 18, and other copies, and printing lessons in spelling and arithmetic.

"First Part," to subtraction, page 18. Extemporaneous exercises in adding series of numbers. (See 4th Direction.) Reading and writing Roman numerals to one hundred.

Physical exercises from two to five minutes at a time, not less than five times a day.

FOURTH CLASS.

Oral Instruction.—Form; size; weight; animals; the five senses; common things; miscellaneous topics; morals and manners. Two or more oral exercises a day, each from five to twelve minutes long.

Last half of First Reader completed and reviewed, with punctuation and definitions and illustrations. Short daily drill in enunciation, using Philbrick's Tablets, Nos. 11, 12, 13 and 14.

Spelling both by letters and by sounds, from Speller to Sec. 8, page 33, and from reading lessons.

Drawing and Printing.—Two or more lessons a day, using Philbrick's Tablets, Nos. 5, 6, 7, 8, 17, 18, 19, 20, and 20, and other copies; and printing lessons in spelling.

"First Part," to Lesson VII in Multiplication page 32. Extemporaneous exercises in adding and subtracting series of numbers.

Physical exercises from two to four minutes at a time, not less than five times a day.

FIFTH CLASS.

Oral Instruction.—Form; animals; shells; foreign productions; miscellaneous topics; common things; manners and morals. Two or more oral exercises a day, each from eight to fifteen minutes long.

Reading and Spelling.—First half of Second Reader completed and reviewed, with punctuation, definitions and illustrations. Frequent exercises in enunciation, from Tablets Nos. 11 and 12. Spelling both by letters and by sounds, with definitions, from Speller to sec. 12, p. 47, and from reading lessons.

Drawing, writing, etc., with slate and pencil or paper and pencil, using drawing cards when obtainable, cuts from books and other copies; writing the large and small letters of the alphabet in plain script hand, using Philbrick's Tablets, Nos. 1 and 4, and Payson, Dunton and Scribner's Chart.

First Part in Arithmetic, completed. Extemporaneous exercises in addition and subtraction. Reading and writing Arabic and Roman numerals to 1,000.

Physical exercises from two to four minutes at a time, not less than four times a day.

A bare statement of the case is the only argument we intend to urge at present, and it is sufficient. None can fail to see the propriety of having some course of study marked out for the direction of the teachers, and we urge the adoption of such a system upon the Board of Education as an imperative duty.

—In Washington, D. C., among the conscripts were two gentlemen who, having more taste for "fighting the negro" than for shouldering a gun, sat down to a quiet game of checkers to decide who should pay the commutation for both. The loser handed over the \$600 with the greatest *song froid*.

Col. Adams.—Lieut. Col. Adams, of the First Minnesota Regiment, arrived at home on Monday morning last, and is fast recovering from the severe wounds received at Gettysburg. In that engagement he received three severe wounds. One through the chest, one in the groin, and the other in the thigh. It is wonderful how a man live with so many wounds on his person. Indications are that he will entirely recover and be ready for the service again in a few months. —Independent, Hastings.

Wanted, Correspondence.

The undersigned is very desirous of obtaining an unlimited number of female correspondents who are handsome, intelligent and patriotic.

I have no photograph to send, but if desired will forward my descriptive roll and final statements.

As a friend to the cause of matrimony, I would advise you, my dear, not to let this valuable opportunity pass by unnoticed. I ask, will you try me? It may be that luck may be in store for you yet.

Please address

Lieut. GEO. B. COOLEY,

44th Ill. Vol., Sheridan's Dir.,

Stevenson, Ala.

The above very witty, interesting, delectable and extremely modest note was received by us a few days since, enclosing sixty cents and the request that it should be inserted in a conspicuous place. Who Lieut. Geo. B. Cooley is we know not. We hope, however, for the reputation of the army, that this note was not written by any man wearing Uncle Sam's livery. But if it was, we would say to the writer: "Sir, you are a disgrace to mankind—a dishonor to your profession, and your appointment to a lieutenancy a burning insult to the brave men of your command."

Your contract with your Government requires that you should devote your time and your talents every energy of your mind and body, to its service. Your acceptance of your commission placed you under extraordinary obligations. By your appointment to the respectable position which you disgrace you became the recipient of a trust. It was a sacred trust—the honor of a great nation, your country. Every act of yours as Lieutenant in your country's armies redounds to your profession or your manhood is an honor to your country.

How then can you regard those acts which are alike disgraceful to both?

The character of your advertisement and its object we esteem unworthy the meannest soldier in the ranks. "As a friend of matrimony, I would advise you, my dear, not to let this valuable opportunity pass by unnoticed." Poor, shallow, pated simper. Shame! shame! Do not you, a soldier and a Lieutenant, blush crimson to see that quotation! In conclusion let us tell you, *sir Lieutenant*, you have sent your advertisement to the wrong paper. We have published it, but it will fail of even the poor result you anticipated—a little fun.

"Handsome, intelligent and patriotic" young ladies read your little paper, *Mr. Lieutenant*, but they will not answer your advertisement. They possess the qualities of good, sterling common sense and self-respect—qualities which they will be apt to suspect would not be very highly esteemed by yourself.

But as you are not very fastidious in your wants, simply "female correspondents," if you were not so rapacious as to desire an "unlimited number" the case might not be so hopeless.

Droves of calves feed upon our prairies, and no doubt some of them are *female*, and in our estimation would correspond very favorably with such a Lieutenant.

But, sir, bear in mind, ours is a new State, and it will be impossible to fill your bill in regard to numbers. We will, however, endeavor to impress upon their susceptible minds a due sense of the unspeakable nobleness of that man, who, occupying the position that you do, deliberately sits down to pen for the public eye the sentence in your note already quoted, beginning, "As a friend of matrimony, I ask, will you try me?"

Obituary.

DEATH OF LORD CURVE (SIR COLIN CAMPBELL).

The death of this distinguished British commander is announced by the Persia. He was born in Glasgow, Oct. 20, 1792, entered the army in 1808, served in Portugal and at Valheren, took an active part in the Peninsular war, and in the war with the United States in 1814.

His name attracted but little notice until 1842, when he was prominent in the Chinese war, and subsequently held a leading command in the war of the Punjab.

In 1854 he went to the Crimea as chief of the Highland Brigade, and took a conspicuous share in the battle of Alma. On the death of General Anson, in 1857, he was appointed to the supreme command of the army in India, and arrived in Calcutta Aug. 14, thirty-two days after the date of his commission.

His consummate skill and generalship in conquering the rebels in the East India mutiny are matters of history. Sir Colin Campbell was made Major General in 1854, Lieut. General in 1856, and in 1858 was elevated to the peerage under the title of Baron Clyde of Clydesdale.

The State Teachers' Association recently passed the following resolution: **Resolved:** That we, the teachers of the State of Minnesota, most unqualifiedly give it as our opinion that a State Superintendent of public instruction, disconnected from any other State office, is an absolute necessity in making our School Law effective, and every member's duty in securing that important school office is prejudicial to the educational interest of the State.

Concerning Exemptions.

The following circulars in regard to exemptions were issued on the 26th ult.:

WAR DEPT., Provost Marshal's Office, Washington, Aug. 29, 1863.

CIRCULAR No. 76.—The following opinions of Col. Joseph Holt, Judge Advocate General, are published for the information and guidance of all officers of this bureau:

In the case of an only son of a divorced woman whose husband is still living.

Opinion.—A woman divorced from her husband who is still living is not in the general acceptance of the term or in the sense of the law a widow—a widow being defined to be a woman who lost her husband by death. Her only son, therefore, upon whose labor she is dependent for support, is not exempt under the second clause of the second section of the enrolling act. Whether such a claim might not be allowed in this case under the third clause of the section, can not be determined with the facts before me, since there is no evidence offered that the mother is either aged or infirm.

In the case of Clerks of Naval or Military Com-mandors.

Opinion.—I see no sufficient reason for treating the clerks of naval or military commanders as in the military service within the meaning of the act.

In the case of a Widow having Three Sons, Two of whom are in the Naval Service.

Opinion.—In the case of a widow having three sons two of whom are in the naval service the law must be held to exempt the third provided the mother is dependent on him for support. The object of the law was to prevent destitute widows from being entirely deprived of support by having their sons forced into the military service, but the object would be defeated in the case named, if with two sons in the navy the third and only remaining one could be drafted.

In the case of a person convicted of a felony and pardoned before the passage of the enrollment act.

Opinion.—A person convicted of felony and pardoned before the passage of the enrollment act is exempt from the draft. The language is without qualification, and declares that no person who has been convicted of any felony shall be enrolled or permitted to serve in aid forces. In the case of persons drafted into the military service, who are now in service on board Government light vessels.

Opinion.—The persons mentioned can not be regarded as in the military service of the United States.

JAMES B. FRY,

Provost Marshal General.

WAR DEPT., Provost Marshal General's Office, Washington, Aug. 24, 1863.

CIRCULAR No. 77.—The following opinions of Col. Joseph Holt, Judge Advocate General, are published for the information and guidance of all officers of this bureau:

In the case where the father of a married child has married again.

Opinion.—A widow having two sons, one of whom is a cripple or a hopeless invalid, disabled by the loss of a limb, and the other a minor provided the mother is dependent on him for her support. The condition, however, of the invalid son, or of the mother's disability, but one chronic in his character.

Opinion.—The Board of Enrollment is charged with the duty of determining whether a substitute offered is acceptable. The Board must necessarily have the power of ascertaining and deciding whether he is under present obligation to perform military duty, or whether, in recent, which would, of course, disqualify him from service as a substitute.

Over the question there have been original jurisdiction, and are not bound to await its solution by any other tribunal, whether civil or military.

It is not necessary that the substitute presented should have been offered or decided to be acceptable by a military tribunal. The Board of Enrollment in deciding that he is not acceptable. If he is proved before the Board to be a deserter, or if the substitute's proposition shall hereafter come, it shall not be rejected and kept a secret from you.

I freely acknowledge myself the servant of the people, according to the bonds of service—the United States Constitution, and that as such I am responsible to them.

But to be plain: you are dissatisfied with me about the negro. Quite likely there is a difference of opinion between you and myself on this subject. I certainly wish that all men could be free while I suppose you do not. Yet I have neither adopted nor proposed any measure which is not consistent with your views, provided you are for the Union. I suggest compensated emancipation; to which you replied you wished not to be taxed to buy negroes. But I had not asked you to be taxed to buy negroes, except in such a way as to save you from greater taxation, to save the Union exclusively by other means.

You dislike the Emancipation Proclamation, and perhaps would have it retracted. You say it is unconstitutional. I think differently. I think the Constitution invests its Commander-in-Chief with the law of war in time of war. The most that can be said, if so much, is that slaves are property. Is there—has there ever been—any question that by the law of property, both of enemies and friend may be taken when needed? And is it not needed whenever taking it helps us or hurts the enemy? Armies the world over destroy enemy's property, when they can not use it, and even destroy their own to keep it from the enemy. Civilized belligerents do all in their power to help themselves or hurt the enemy, except a few things regarded as barbarous or cruel. Among the exceptions are the massacre of vanquished foes, and non-combatants, male and female.

But the Proclamation, as law, either is valid or is not valid. If it is not valid it needs no retraction. If it is valid it can not be retracted any more than the dead can be brought to life. Some of you profess to think its retraction would operate favorably for the Union. Why better after the retraction than before the issue? There was more than a year and a half of trial to suppress the rebellion before the Proclamation was issued, the last one hundred days of which passed under an explicit notice that it was coming unless averted by those in revolt, returning to their allegiance. The war has certainly progressed as favorably for us since the issue of the Proclamation as before.

I know, as fully as any one can know, the opinion of others, that some of the commanders in the field, who have given us some of our most important victories, believe the emancipation policy and the use of colored troops constituted the heaviest blow yet dealt to the rebellion, and that at least one of these important successes could not have been achieved at the time it was but for the

Mean souls, like mean pictures, are often found in good looking frames.

The President on the War.

Mr. Lincoln's Letter to the Springfield, Illinois, Convention.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, Washington, Aug. 26, 1863.

Hon. James C. Conkling:

My DEAR SIR—Your letter, inviting me to attend a mass meeting of unconditional Union men, to be held at the Capital of Illinois, on the 3d day of September, has been received.

It would be very agreeable to me, to thus meet my old friends, at my own home; but I cannot now be absent from here, so long as a visit there would require.

The meeting is to be of all those who maintain unconditional devotion to the Union; and I am sure my old political friends will thank me for tendering, as I do, the Nation's gratitude to these other noble men, whom no partisan malice, or partisan hope, can make false to the Nation's life.

There are those who are dissatisfied with me. To such I would say: You desire peace, and you blame me, that I do not have it. But how can we attain it? There are but three conceivable ways. First, to suppress the rebellion by force of arms. This I am trying to do. Are you for it? If you are, so far we are agreed. If you are not for it, a second way is to give up the Union. I am against this. Are you for it? If you are, you should say so plainly.

If you are not for peace, nor yet for dissolution, there only remains some imaginable compromise. I do not believe any compromise embracing the maintenance of the Union, is now possible. All I learn leads to a directly opposite belief. The strength of the rebellion is its military army. That army dominates all the country, and all the people, within its range. Any offer of terms made by any man, or men, within that range, in opposition to that army, is simply nothing for the present; because such man, or men, have no power whatever to enforce their side of a compromise if one were made with them.

To illustrate: Suppose refugees from the South, and peace men of the North, got together in convention and frame and proclaim a compromise, embracing a restoration of the Union, in what way can that compromise be used to keep Lee's army out of Pennsylvania?

Lee's army can keep Lee's army out of Pennsylvania, and I think can ultimately drive it out of existence. But no compromise to which the controllers of Lee's army are not agreed can, at all affect that army. In an effort at such compromise we should waste time which the enemy would improve to our disadvantage; and that would be all. A compromise, to be effective, must be made either with those who control the rebellion, or with the people first liberated from the domination of that army by the success of our own army. Now allow me to assure you that no word or intimation from that rebel army, or from any of the men controlling it, in relation to any peace compromise, has ever come to my knowledge or belief. All charges or insinuations to the contrary are deceptive and groundless; and I repeat, that if any such proposition shall hereafter come, it shall not be rejected and kept a secret from you.

I freely acknowledge myself the servant of the people, according to the bonds of service—the United States Constitution, and that as such I am responsible to them.

But to be plain: you are dissatisfied with me about the negro. Quite likely there is a difference of opinion between you and myself on this subject. I certainly wish that all men could be free while I suppose you do not. Yet I have neither adopted nor proposed any measure which is not consistent with your views, provided you are for the Union.

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Local and Miscellaneous News.

Four hundred and fifty barrels of salt were brought up on the steamer Ariel for this city.

LOOK OUT FOR NEW GOODS.—Four of our merchants, Messrs. Thorne, Torinus, Schlenk and Levy, have gone east after goods.

THE BLACK SWAN.—We are requested to say that the Black Swan will positively sing in this city; the time and place will be announced hereafter by hand bills and otherwise.

Mr. Lyon was elected Second Lieutenant of the 1st company M. S. M., in this city, at the regular parade last Saturday, vice Charles W. Valentine resigned.

The sale of Fairbanks' Scales the present year, particularly at the West, has been largely in advance of any previous year during the whole history of the Messrs. Fairbanks' business, which shows the unusual prosperity of those branches of business in which weighing is done, and also the increasing popularity with the public of these celebrated Scales.

Always Get the Best.—Especially in getting Saleratus—as the best costs but a trifle for a year's supply, and the good costs but a trifle more than the poor. The best goes farther than the poor, and is much more healthy. We can recommend the Chemical Saleratus to be the best.

Schupp has got it.

M. Y. Jackson, Esq., of Lakeland, has the thanks of all connected with the Messenger office for a basket of fine plums left at a certain law office in this city, for our benefit. They were delicious and large, at least the three plums that came to us were of that description.

The Fall meeting of the "Mite Society," connected with the Myrtle street church, will begin on Monday evening, Sept. 14, at Mrs. Howell's; and as that evening will be the tenth anniversary of their marriage, Mr. and Mrs. Howell would be glad to have a general attendance at the celebration of their "Tin Wedding."

PUBLIC SCHOOLS.—The pupils expecting to enter the Grammar school, will convene at the School house on Thursday next at 9 A. M. for the purpose of examination. Those who expect to enter the intermediate department will convene at the same house on Friday at 9 A. M. for graduation. The Primary schools will be assigned their appropriate places on Monday next, when all the schools will resume.

Mr. J. Townsend will teach the Grammar school, Miss Stuckey "Intermediate," Miss Townsend "Misses' block," Miss McKim "the Primary," and Miss Smith "in Scholastic's Addition."

By order of the Board, W. HOLCOMBE, Superintendent.

REV. MR. HILLS' SCHOOL.—CLOSE OF THE QUARTER.—On Wednesday, Sept. 2, the Rev. Mr. Hills closed the first quarter of his select school for boys and girls.

Certificates for the highest degree in Attendance, Deportment and Scholarship were awarded to the following pupils:

Horace Hills, Jr., Edward R. Hills, Eliza McCracken, Elizabeth Gaskley.

The second quarter of this school will commence on Wednesday, the 16th of the present month.

Mr. Hills may be seen in his rooms at the Sawyer House, every evening.

A NEW ENTERPRISE.—We are pleased to learn that an enterprise has been put on foot at Lakeland, which is likely to result in establishing a permanent school in Washington county of a high order.

The citizens of that town have furnished the necessary buildings—school rooms and boarding house—free of rent, and the school is already commenced. At present it is under the instruction of Misses Isabella Riggs and Mary E. La Due, both well educated and successful teachers. Miss Riggs is the daughter of the missionary formerly at Fort Ridgely.

We had the pleasure of visiting the school rooms one day last week. They are pleasantly located, and when furnished, as they will be in a few weeks, will be just the thing. The charges are moderate. We wish the enterprise success.

—They are selling a machine in Paris for family use, which enables every man to make his own ice, every day, at a very small expense. A peculiar vessel is filled with water, and then sea-sawed for seven or eight minutes in a mixture of sulphate of soda and muriatic acid. The "peculiar vessel" or machine, is not large, and sells at from five to twenty-five dollars. Good-bye to the ice-man when that machine arrives in this country.

DIED.

On Monday, August 31, 1863, in Oak Dale, Miss Mary P. Tinsam, aged 29 years, formerly of Rome, N. Y.

Miss Tinsam was the only sister of Mrs. W. C. Hempstead, and has been for many years a resident of Stillwater. In March of the present year, she was very seriously injured by being thrown from a carriage, from which injury, although not the immediate cause of death, she never recovered.

The funeral services were on Tuesday, Sept. 1st, at the residence of Mr. Hempstead, in Oak Dale, conducted by the Rev. Mr. Hills of the Episcopal church, and her remains were followed to the grave by a large procession of friends, who had known and respected her many virtues.

Weekly Review of the Stillwater Produce Market.

CONSULTED WEEKLY BY D. BRIDGES JR. & CO.

TUESDAY, September 1, 1863.

WHEAT—\$1.00 per bushel.
OATS—\$0.75 per bushel.
RYE—\$0.80 per bushel.
BARLEY—\$0.80 per bushel.
POTATOES—\$0.25 per bushel.
BUTTER—\$1.25 per bushel.
EGGS—\$0.25 per bushel.
BEANS—\$0.25 per bushel.

STILLWATER RETAIL PRICES CURRENT.

MESS PORK—\$14 per barrel.
MESS BEEF—\$12 per barrel.
FLOUR—\$5.75 per barrel.
COFFEE—\$0.25 per bushel.
BUTTER—\$1.25 per bushel.
DRYED BEEF—\$1.25 per bushel.
LARD—\$0.15 per lb.
EGGS—\$0.25 per bushel.
TEAS—\$0.15 per lb.
RIO COFFEE—\$0.15 per lb.
JAWA—\$0.15 per lb.
RICE—\$0.15 per lb.

SALT—\$0.15 per lb.
RAISINS—\$0.15 per lb.
COFFEE—\$0.15 per lb.
MACARONI—\$0.15 per lb.
STAR CANDLES—\$0.15 per lb.
HON. SMOKE TOBACCO—\$0.15 per lb.

TORACCO—\$0.15 per lb.
MOLASSES—\$0.15 per lb.
SALT—\$0.15 per lb.
SALES—\$0.15 per lb.
WOOD—\$0.15 per lb.
IRON—\$0.15 per lb.

GERMAN—\$0.15 per lb.
FLOUR—\$0.15 per lb.

A GENTLEMAN, cured of Nervous Debility, Insomniac, Prostrated, Dray and Youthful Error, actuated by a desire to benefit others, will be happy to furnish to all who need it (free of charge) the recipe and directions for making the simple remedy used in his case. Those wishing to profit by his experience—and possess a valuable remedy—will receive the same, by return mail (freight prepaid), by addressing:

JOHN B. OGDEN, No. 60 Nassau Street, New York.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

The Singer Sewing Machines.

Our LETTER A FAMILY SEWING MACHINE is fast gaining a world-wide reputation. It is beyond doubt the best and cheapest and most beautiful of all Family Sewing Machines yet offered to the public. No other Family Sewing Machine has so many useful and powerful features for Hemming, Binding, Felling, Tackling, Gathering, Gauging, Braiding, Embroidering, Crocheting, and so forth. No other Family Sewing Machine has so much power in a great variety of work. It will sew all kinds of cloth, and with all kinds of thread. Great and recent improvements make our Family Sewing Machine most reliable and most durable, and most certain in action at all rates of speed. It makes the intricate stitch, which is the best stitch known. Any one, even of the most ordinary capacity, can use it, and a single hour will enable the Letter A Family Sewing Machine. Our Family Sewing Machines are finished in elegant and exquisite style.

The Folding Case of the Family Machine is a piece of cunning workmanship of the most useful kind. It protects the machine when not in use, and when about to be operated may be opened as a spacious and substantial table to sit on the work. While some of the cheap, worthless and of the cheapest make, are sold in the street and in cheap stores, others are sold and established in the most costly and superb manner, and are sold only in the most costly and superb manner.

It is fast becoming so popular for family sewing as our Manufacturing machines are for manufacturing purposes.

The Branch Offices are well supplied with silk (white, black, and all colors) and the very best quality. Send for a Pamphlet.

THE SINGER MANUFACTURING COMPANY, 435 Broadway, New York.

24-25 ST. PAUL, OFFICE, 24 THIRD STREET.

FINKLE & LYON'S

SEWING MACHINES.

These Machines make the lock-stitch alike on both sides, and use less than half the thread and silk than the single or double thread lock-stitch Machines do; will Hem, Felt, Gather, Cord, Braid, Bind, &c., and are better adapted than any other Sewing Machine in use to the frequent changes and great variety of sewing required in a family, for they will sew from one to twenty thicknesses of Marcellas without stopping, and make every stitch perfect, or from the finest gauze to the heaviest heavy cloth, or even the stoutest harness leather, without changing the feed, needle, or tension, or making any adjustment of Machine whatever!!!

They are simple in construction, and easily understood; and if any part is broken by accident, it is readily replaced.

These are SPECIAL PATENTS, and will go far to determine the choice of any intelligent buyer. PLEASE CALL AND EXAMINE, OR SEND FOR CIRCULAR.

N. B. Local Agents wanted in sections not yet occupied.

Address,

FINKLE & LYON,

Sewing Machine Company.

No. 535 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

August 11, 1863.

A large stock of machine silk of all kinds, just received at the Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machine Office, No. 264 Third street, St. Paul.

B. F. EMERSON,

SURVEYOR,

Lakeland, Minn.

Wheeler & Wilson's



115,000

Of them is use in this country and Europe. These are the only machines making the Lock Stitch with the Rotating Hook. Profitable and available a life time.

Equal to ten seamstresses. An annual dividend of 10 to 200 per cent. (on their cost) may be obtained by their possession.

The Class Cloth-Presser, (so popular) can only be had with these Machines. The WHEELER & WILSON MACHINES are right, and if they do not operate well it is because people are not fully instructed in their use.

All Machines are Warranted!

Full and full instructions given.

All persons owning Wheeler & Wilson Machines can have them properly adjusted, and full instructions given for their use, FREE OF CHARGE, by calling at the WHEELER & WILSON ROOMS, in the Greenleaf Block, Third Street, St. Paul, a few doors below the Post Office.

F. H. JOHNSON, Agent, 264 THIRD STREET, ST. PAUL, August 11, 1863.

CROCKERY AND GLASSWARE

We have on hand

TEA & COFFEE CUPS,

PLATES AND DISHES,

OF ALL SIZES.

BOWLS, MOLASSES PITCHERS,

TEA SETS, DINNER SETS,

TOILET SETS,

And all other styles of Crockery, making our assortment complete.

Call and take a look at our style and prices before going to St. Paul or any other place, as we can and will sell as low as "any other man."

LEVY & DANIELS.

JUST TO HAND.

A large lot of hoop skirts for Misses and Ladies, skirt braids, all colors. Mosquito Net, and other desirable goods.

LEVY & DANIELS.

SMOKED HERRING,

N. O. 1 MACKEREL,

AND

COD FISH,

LEVY & DANIELS.

WALL PAPER.

We have in store the largest assortment, no latest and newest styles of "WALL PAPERS" in the city.

LEVY & DANIELS.

LANTERNS—

Without a chimney—a capital article, and cheap, by

CARL & CO.

WINDOW SHADES

Paper and Muslin Window Shades in great variety, at

LEVY & DANIELS.

DON'T BE MISLED.

Don't go to St. Paul and purchase Carpets when you can buy better goods at lower prices in Stillwater. This is an undeniable fact, and an examination of our goods will prove it.

LEVY & DANIELS.

NEW GOODS.

Our stock of Dry Goods, Shoes and Millinery Goods now complete. We have on hand an excellent stock.

GROCERIES.

We have the best BLACK AND GREEN TEA, Real Old Government JAVA COFFEE, No. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100.

LEVY & DANIELS.

GROCERIES

AND

CROCKERY.

We have fitted up the basement of our House for the purpose of carrying on the above business. We now offer for sale

SUGARS OF ALL KINDS,

Teas in Great Variety!

JAVA AND RIO COFFEE, STARCH, Cream Tartar, Toilet Soap in great variety, No. 1 Mackerel, Codfish and Herring, London Club, Pepper Sauce, &c. Also a large variety of Crockery.

LEVY & DANIELS.

MILLINERY GOODS!

We have on hand a large variety of Bonnets, Hats, Shawls, Flowers, Gown Net, Trimming Lace and Band Boxes.

LEVY & DANIELS.

TO SPORTSMEN.

Just received and receiving a complete outfit for the grouse season, consisting of Killygon, caps, wigs, nipples, powder, flasks, shot-guns, dog whips, whistles, &c.

CARL & CO.

PAPER HANGINGS, WINDOW SHADES

&c., all lower.

CARL & CO.

The Model Sewing Machine!

THE CHEAPEST IN THE WORLD, BECAUSE THE BEST.

AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES!

THE WEEB SEWING MACHINE COMPANY, 506 Broadway, N. Y.

Manufacture the most perfect Machine for Sewing, of all kinds, ever presented to the American public, and challenge comparison with any Sewing Machine made in the United States.

The WEEB Machines, with all their valuable improvements, entirely overcome all imperfections. They are

SUPERIOR TO ALL OTHERS, FAMILY AND MANUFACTURING PURPOSES.

Simple in construction, durable in all their parts, and readily understood. They have certainty of action on all kinds of fabrics, and are adapted to a wide range of work without change or adjustment. Using all kinds of thread, Will Hem, Felt, Bind, Gather, Braid, Quilt, Cord, and in fact do all kinds of work required by Families or Manufacturers. They make the intricate Shuttle stitch, which cannot be excelled for firmness, elasticity, durability and elegance of finish.

THEY HAVE RECEIVED THE HIGHEST PREMIUMS!

In every instance, where they have been exhibited in competition with other standard machines. We invite all persons in search of an instrument to execute any kind of Sewing work done by Machinery, to inspect them, and make use of the secure test, by proving the WEEB before purchasing. The Company being duly licensed, the Machines are protected against infringements or litigation.

PERSONS AT A DISTANCE can order by mail with perfect confidence that the Machine will reach them safely, and that they will be able to manage it to their entire satisfaction, with no other aid than the printed instructions accompanying each Machine. Every explanation will be cheerfully given to all, whether they wish to purchase or not. Descriptive Circulars, together with Specimen Work, will be furnished to all who desire them, by mail or otherwise.

RELIABLE AGENTS WANTED, in all localities in the United States, Canada, British Provinces, Cuba, Mexico, Central and South America, West India Islands and the Bahama Islands, to whom we offer GREAT PLACEMENTS. Energetic men will find it a paying business, as reliable Sewing Machines have become a necessity in every family. We manufacture a great variety of styles, from which we give a price—No. 1, Family, \$40; No. 2, Extra, \$45; No. 3, Half Case, \$60; and No. 4, \$75; and \$85. (Box 2.00 Post Office.)

WEEB SEWING MACHINE CO., 506 Broadway, N. Y.

SAWYER HOUSE.

Corner of Myrtle and Second Streets, Stillwater, - - - Minnesota.

A & J LOWE, Proprietors.

This House has recently been renovated and re-furnished throughout; is desirably located, being convenient to the business portion of the city, and commanding a full view of Lake St. Croix, the most beautiful sheet of water in the Northwest, together with the romantic scenery of the city.

The tables are furnished with the greatest variety and the choicest market affords, and attention will be wanting to render the stay of guests every way pleasant.

CARRIAGES WILL BE IN WAITING to convey guests to and from the house, FREE OF CHARGE.

As a place of

WINTER RESORT

the city of Stillwater and its surroundings present attractions excellently for other portions in the country. Immovable Lakes abound within convenient drive of the city, plentifully supplied with

ALL KINDS OF FISH, and the prairies and surrounding forests

ABOUND WITH GAME, desirable requisites to pleasure-seekers and tourists.

Boats run regularly to the celebrated Falls of St. Croix, passing through the most wild and romantic scenery in the western country, and connect with all the Mississippi steamers. Coaches run regularly between this city and St. Paul, and the adjacent towns.

Lake St. Croix is a magnificent sheet of water—being 30 miles in length, and from three-fourths to the miles in width.

A good bar, stocked with the choicest liquors, attached to the house.

TERMS AS LOW as at any other

FIRST CLASS HOTEL.

June, 1863.

AN UNDENIABLE FACT.

LEVY & DANIELS have the largest and best assorted stock of

DRY GOODS

IN THE ST. CROIX VALLEY

And they are selling at prices that will satisfy the most economical. They have recently made reductions in the prices of many of their goods, and advise all to call before purchasing elsewhere. Their stock of Dress Goods embraces the following styles:

Berger, Berger-Angeles, Mosambique, Zulu, De Laine, Alpaca, Black and colored Silks, Lawn, Worsted, Muslin, and Calicoes in great variety. Also on hand, Sheetings, Shirtings, Doules, Stripes, Flannels, Hoop-skirts, Parasols, Vesting, Embroidered Collars, Linen and silk Handkerchiefs, Dress trimmings, Thread Edges, Superior Irish Linen, Linen Lawn, Flannel, all kinds of white muslins. If want the worth of your money call at

LEVY & DANIELS.

LANTERNS—

A large lot of Bacon's coal oil Lanters, purchased before the late advance, will be sold at the old rates, by

CARL & CO.

GARDEN SEEDS, Briggs & Bro's, Rochester, just received by express.

WALL PAPER, WINDOW SHADES, AND FIXTURES.

Just received and for sale lower than ever, by

CARL & CO.

METAL WAREHOUSE.

Vandervoort, Dickerson & Co.

TIN PLATE, &C.

HOWE'S IMPROVED SCALES.

199 AND 201 RANDOLPH ST., CHICAGO.

Whitcher's Hotel.

FOURTH STREET, BETWEEN ROBERT AND JACKSON, ST. PAUL, MINNESOTA.

E. B. WHITCHER, Proprietor.

The above house having recently been opened and thoroughly renovated and re-furnished, the Proprietor would respectfully solicit a share of the public patronage.

ESTABLISHED 1760.

PETER LORILLARD, Snuff & Tobacco Manufacturer,

16 & 18 CHAMBERS ST., (Formerly 42 Chambers Street, New York.)

Would call the attention of Dealers to the articles of his manufacture, viz:

BROWN SNUFF, Dutch, Pure Virginia, Choice Rappahannock, American, Copenhagen, &c.

YELLOW SNUFF, Honey Dew Scotch, High Toned Scotch, Fresh Honey Dew Scotch, Irish High Toned, Fresh Scotch, &c.

ATTENTION IS CALLED TO THE LARGE REDUCTION IN PRICES OF FINE CUT CHEWING AND SMOKE TOBACCO, WHICH WILL BE FOUND AT A REDUCED QUALITY.

TOBACCO, SMOKE, FINE CUT CHEWING, SMOKE, Long, P. A. L., or plain, 8 Bags, No. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100.

DRY GOODS DRY GOODS

AT LOW PRICES.

We call particular attention to our STOCK OF DRY GOODS,

WHICH IS

The Largest and Most Desirable Stock

We ever had the pleasure of offering to the public.

DRESS GOODS

As low as 10 cts. per yard. A large variety of Muslin, Linen, and Cotton, Gingham, Challis, Delaine, Chamois, Black and Colored Silks, Worsted, Shawls, Cheek and Cambric Muslin, Hosiery, Shirts, Shirts, &c.

STRIPES, DENIMS, FLANNELS, Parasols, Mantillas, Quilts,

Hoop Skirts, Gloves, Hosiery, Worked Collars, Alpaca, Linen, and Cotton, Gingham, Challis, Delaine, Chamois, Black and Colored Silks, Worsted, Shawls, Cheek and Cambric Muslin, Hosiery, Shirts, Shirts, &c.

Yells, Magic Ruffs, Shawls, Knitting, and Working Cotton, and all other articles usually kept in the Dry Goods and Trimming business, all of which will be sold at the lowest market price for cash only.

LEVY & DANIELS.

PICTURES! PICTURES!

MRS. L. A. PERKINS

Would respectfully announce to the people of Stillwater and vicinity that she now prepared to take Ambrot

STILLWATER MESSENGER.

A. B. STICKNEY, EDITOR.

STILLWATER.

Tuesday, - September 15, 1863.

A Final Call.

Being now in the service, it is absolutely necessary that all outstanding accounts with the *Messenger* Office should be settled at once. A. B. STICKNEY, Esq., will conduct the editorial and financial business of the office until the 30th of September, 1863. If this call is not responded to at once, legal measures will be resorted to to enforce collection.

Mr. A. B. STICKNEY, an old associate of the office, will have charge of the mechanical department of the office, and no interruption will result from my absence, which is hoped, will only be temporary.

A. J. VAN TORRES.

Republican Union Ticket.

For Governor, STEPHEN MILLER, of Stearns County.

For Lieutenant Governor, CHARLES D. SHERWOOD, of Fillmore County.

For Secretary of State, DAVID BLAKELY, of Olmsted County.

For Auditor of State, CHARLES McILRATH, of Nicolet County.

For State Treasurer, CHARLES SCHEFFER, of Washington County.

For Attorney General, GORDON E. COLE, of Rice County.

For Clerk of the Supreme Court, GEO. F. POTTER, of Houston County.

County Ticket.

For Treasurer, A. C. LULL.

For Sheriff, GEO. DAVIS.

For County Attorney, L. R. CORNMAN.

For Court Commissioner, A. VAN VORHES.

For Coroner, P. E. WALKER.

For County Commissioners, 2d Dist.—H. A. JACKMAN, 3d Dist.—JOSEPH SCHUPP, 4th Dist.—L. A. HUNTON, 5th Dist.—JOSEPH HASKELL.

Legislative Ticket.

For Representatives, ANSELL SMITH, JESSE H. SOULE, R. R. HENRY.

THE NEWS.

Knoxville and Chattanooga are ours. Gen. Burnside has receded one, and Gen. Rosecrans the other. A Washington dispatch of the 8th inst. states that Gen. Burnside's official dispatches are of much length, detailing his advance and occupation of Knoxville, but are so interwoven with his contemplated movements as to render them improper for publication.

East Tennessee Valley is cleared of rebels down to within a short distance of Chattanooga. It is expected that ere this our cavalry have destroyed the trestle work on the Va. & E. Tenn. R.R. where it spans the rivers and valleys of that region.

On the 5th the enemy began the evacuation of Chattanooga, moving eastward all their stores and munitions. From present information there is little, if any, doubt that East Tennessee is clear of rebels. Gen. Crittenden marched into Chattanooga on the 9th.

Morris Island was evacuated on the afternoon of the 6th. The Richmond *Whig* says:

The bombardment was kept up without intermission all day yesterday and part of the night.

About 100 of our men were killed and wounded at batteries Wagner and Gregg. The attempt to assault battery Wagner was repulsed.

The enemy had advanced their sappers up to the foot of Wagner, and it being impossible to hold the Island longer, Gen. Beauregard ordered its evacuation, which was executed between 8 p. m. and 1 a. m., with success.

We spiked the guns of Gregg, and withdrew noiselessly in forty barges, and only one barge, containing twelve men was captured. All is quiet this morning.

A subsequent assault on fort Sumter was repulsed.

Pardon of Dunphy.

Gov. Swift yesterday pardoned Chas. Dunphy, who it will be recollected was convicted of the murder of a man named Michael Dugan, in Anoka county, in August 1860. Dunphy was sentenced to be hung, but the sentence was subsequently commuted to imprisonment for life, his associate in the crime, Sanford Tripp, who was convicted at the same time of manslaughter, having made an affidavit fully exonerating Dunphy, and taking the whole responsibility of the deed upon himself.—*Press*.

District Convention.

MAINE, Sept. 12, 1863.

District convention met pursuant to previous notice.

The convention was called to order by Dr. J. K. Reiner, when on motion, A. Van Vorhes was elected President and T. J. Yorks Secretary.

On motion, a committee of three, consisting of Messrs. Smith, Munch and Jackson, were appointed on credentials.

After having the report of the committee the convention proceeded to nominate three Representatives; and on motion, Ansel Smith of Chisago county, and Jesse H. Soule and R. R. Henry of Washington county, were duly nominated by acclamation.

On motion, the President appointed a District Committee for the year extending: Messrs. L. R. Cornman of Washington county, E. D. Whiting of Chisago county, and Adolph Munch of Pine county.

Convention adjourned.

T. J. Yorks, Secretary.

Republican Union Convention.

At the County Convention of Washington county, held in Stillwater, September 11, 1863, the following persons received the nomination of the convention for the offices to be filled in said county at the election to be held Nov. 10, 1863:

A. C. Lull for County Treasurer.

J. H. Sawyer for Register Deeds.

Geo. Davis for Sheriff.

L. R. Cornman for County Attorney.

A. Van Vorhes, Court Commissioner.

P. E. Walker Coroner.

H. A. Jackman for Commissioner, 2d District.

Joseph Schupp, for Commissioner, 3d District.

L. A. Hunton, for Commissioner, 4th District.

Joseph Haskell, for Commissioner 5th District.

The county Central Committee for the next year, were, chairman, J. K. Reiner, P. E. Walker, J. R. Henry.

JOSEPH HASKELL, Chairman.

Yours truly,

P. E. WALKER, Secretary.

Senator Conness of California.

Senator Conness of California has just written a political letter to J. W. Forney of the Philadelphia *Press*, in which his status is defined. When elected, the Democrats heretofore claimed the Senator as a disciple of the modern school of Democracy, in whose creed the first article is the assertion of the right of the strong to sell the weak; but this letter will make the copperheads disown him as an abolitionist. He says:

I have always been a Democrat. I was only a Democrat because Democracy meant the greatest extension of civil rights to the human kind consistent with civil order. We were working out that simple problem peacefully until this war was made upon us to replace liberty by slavery and to degrade us in the estimation of mankind.

Our enemies have forced upon us a contest between slavery and freedom, between barbarism and civilization, which they have said shall be determined by blows. They are discovering, what sensible people understood before—that blows can be received as well as given. The "pine" is "a swinging against the palm," and I say, God help them to a severe and speedy punishment for their great, unnatural crime against civil liberty!

There are those who profess and arrogate to themselves the term Democracy, who they undertake to use in restraint to the Government in this great fight, to weaken its arms and to paralyze its limbs. Oh, what a cruel and base use do they make of the Democratic name! Before this, where human rights were involved, was the Democracy not on the war-path. Hereafter the name was the symbol of courage. They would now use it to cover crime and cowardice. Those who are engaged in it will yet wish they had never been born.

Senator Conness is not only a true Democrat, but a true prophet; and when he arrives at Washington, we hope he may have the seat in which Silas Wright sat. He deserves it.

Gratitude, Monuments, &c.

At the Copperhead State Convention in Portland, Maine, a string of resolutions was adopted denouncing with their usual bitterness the Administration and the war, but closing with the following resolution in regard to the soldiers just for decency's sake:

Resolved: That the soldiers composing our armies merit the warmest thanks of the nation. Living, they shall know a nation's gratitude; wounded, a nation's care; and dying, they shall live in our memories and monuments be raised to teach posterity to honor the patriots and heroes who offered their lives on their country's altar. Their widows and orphans shall be adopted by the nation, to be watched over and cared for as objects truly worthy a nation's guardianship.

A few days after the adjournment of Convention, the gallant 21st Regiment, returning home from fighting the battles of their country, were shown a copy of these resolutions while in the cars between Boston and Portland. The resolutions were read in the presence of the officers, who listened to them with surprise and apparent displeasure.

Being honest soldiers, they were dumfounded by the resolution we have quoted. Its logic staggered them. If, as the previous resolutions had stated, they had been engaged in an unholy war, and supporting a corrupt administration which is laboring to destroy the constitution and liberties of their country,

try, they could not comprehend why

"living they should know a nation's gratitude; wounded, a nation's care; and dying they shall live in our memories." &c.

Their code of ethics had not taught them that it was the part of patriots and soldiers to assist in "a wicked war, subversive of the dearest rights of men," hence they felt keenly the reproach of the other resolutions, while they regarded the one referred to as at best a doubtful compliment. The feeling of disapprobation was very strong—so much so that a meeting was called and Col. Johnson, a life-long Democrat, was chosen chairman; at which meeting the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved: That in this time of darkness and peril, when our existence as a land is imperiled—a time that calls so loudly for patriotic action and excites every noble principle in every loyal heart, we regret to see any thing occur that shall tend in any way to embarrass the Government, discourage the people, or encourage the enemies of our country, thereby delaying the overthrow of an ungodly rebellion.

Resolved: That we consider the resolutions—a portion of them—passed by the so called Democratic Convention held at Portland, Aug. 4, 1863, as uncalculated for and unwise, and directly giving comfort to those in arms against the Government, and therefore treasonable.

As such, we cannot approve of them, and feel it our duty to publicly condemn in common with every thing calculated to weaken the Government in this crisis.

Resolved: That as soldiers we can have no sympathy with those responsible for said resolutions; and "dying," desire not their "gratitude;" nor "living," ask to "live in their memories;" or that monuments should be raised by their hands "to teach posterity that we offered our lives in a cause they did so much to belittle and discourage. Better by far that we fill the soldier's grave, as many of our number now do, with nothing to mark the spot where they fell, than to have the most costly monuments reared by disloyal hands.

Col. E. B. JOHNSON, Chairman.

Lieut. M. V. B. CHASE, Secy.

The Importance of the Capture of Knoxville.

The capture of Knoxville and the occupation of the Virginia and East Tennessee Railroad, are two of the most important events of the war. This road affords the only direct route by which the rebels in Virginia can obtain supplies from North Alabama and Mississippi. By this route, prior to the capture of Vicksburg and Port Hudson, immense supplies were transported east from Texas, Alabama, and the States already named.

The only remaining route, namely, by the Western Atlantic, Georgia, North Carolina and Richmond and Danville roads, is long and circuitous, and even this will no longer be available as Chattanooga has fallen into our hands. With the occupation of that point by our forces, the Southeastern railroads of the "Confederacy" will be utterly and hopelessly severed from the western and middle lines, and it will be a matter of the utmost difficulty, if not of absolute impossibility, for the rebels to maintain any considerable army east of the mountain range extending from Virginia through North Carolina into Georgia.

Lee will very soon be compelled either to make another forward movement, in the hope of obtaining supplies, or to abandon altogether the State where he has so long and sullenly held his position. As this latter movement can now only be made under great disadvantages and at the peril of annihilation, it is probable that the two alternatives he will choose the former, and again ally forth on a mammoth raid, hatching in a final effort the last stake of the Confederacy.

Teachers' Institute.

A Teachers' Institute is advertised in the Hudson papers to be held in that city commencing on Tuesday, the 29th of September, and closing on Friday, the 22nd. The notice says: "Experienced instructors and able lecturers will be present. Particular attention will be given to primary instruction—a department in which teachers generally are greatly deficient. All persons interested in the cause of education, and the public generally, are invited to attend."

A proposition has been made by prominent citizens living in different sections of this county, to hold a similar institute in this city late in October or early in November. In order to accomplish this end, it will be necessary for the people of Stillwater to make arrangements to entertain those who may attend from abroad, and for those interested outside the city to make arrangements to get out the teachers and other friends of education in their respective localities. The question is, will it be done?

Joseph Haskell, Esq., of Afon, L. A. Hamton, Esq., of Lakeland, and P. E. Walker, Esq., and Dr. J. M. R. Gaskell, of Marine, have signified their willingness to co-operate in the work, and we are requested to say that a meeting of those gentlemen of Stillwater who are willing to take a "laboring oar" in the matter, will be held at the Sawyer House on this Tuesday evening, at 7 o'clock.

This line just fills the column.

A Bank President Defends a Colored Soldier.

In Philadelphia, a few days ago, a number of rough fellows attempted to remove a colored soldier from a horse-car in which he was riding. While the conductor was deliberating whether to comply with the whim of the passengers, a gentleman—who proved afterward to be Thomas Smith, President of the Bank of North America—rose in his seat, and declared that he should not be removed. The *Inquirer* says:

All attempts at ridicule, the moment Mr. Smith gave his name, gave place to respect, except on the part of one unfortunate individual, who was uncourteous enough to say, "I don't believe it." The words had scarcely left his lips, when to a common remark, more expressive, perhaps, than intended, "down went his house," a well-directed blow from the hand and athletic Bank President making the floor measure his length on the floor. Two or three acquaintances of the discomfited victim of Mr. Smith's just indignation, then arose and made demonstrations toward the latter; they were for a moment held back by those in the car, during which time the colored soldier's champion stationed himself in the center of the car and defied all opposition. His opponents, somewhat awe-stricken, concluded not to meddle with him. Having carried his point so far, he insisted on the soldier taking his seat, which he did with great hesitation, and was made by his protector to retain it until he reached his destination.

Mr. Smith is no politician, and has no radical faith in any political party, but he is a strictly loyal man, and supports with great vigor all measures of the Administration. His conduct throughout the whole affair was highly creditable.

An Incident under a Flag of Truce.

Lieut. Commander H. A. Adams, Jr., United States Navy, has arrived at New Orleans, having been held by his command of the United States forces in Mississippi Sound by Lieutenant Commander H. A. Adams, Jr., who recently sent his boat on shore, and desired the officer in charge to say that if any military officer received the flag, he would be glad to see him on board to arrange the business of the truce. As the boat returned he saw an officer who appeared to recognize him, but he could not make out who he was. When the boat came alongside he went to the gangway to receive the stranger, and even helped him over the rail on deck, when he immediately found himself in the arms of his own brother—one in command of the rebel forces on the shore, the other in command of the United States forces afloat. The meeting, under such circumstances, was—as you may imagine—a very painful one. After the business was over and a brotherly chat was had, the rebel saying as he got into the boat, "Whatever happens, Hal, recollect one thing; we will always be brothers."

Both are sons of Commodore Adams, United States Navy, an officer who has sacrificed much, feelings as well as property, by remaining loyal to his Government.

Run and Seesh.

The Pike County Democrat is the name of an intensely Copperhead journal published down in Illinois by Mr. M. H. Abbott, formerly publisher of a paper in this city. The *Democrat* is apparently well supported, and it has often been a matter of speculation what manner of place friend Abbott had fallen into to place his paper in such a position. He doesn't measure his ranges by the rules of Chesterfield, nor load his Parrotts with rose leaves, but with very filthy powder, and very vulgar iron, and however much they may deprecate his shocking breach of politeness, they must grin and bear it.

When Gilmore "cried havoc and let slip the dogs of war," down there on Morris Island, he did it both to skip conclusions and to try conclusions with regard to drawing-room etiquette, or the refined feelings of the Charleston aristocracy. There is one conclusion we trust he will not skip, and that is the utter destruction of that nasty business, the seesh, and the refined feelings of the Charleston aristocracy. Every loyal man desires he will so far violate all rules of politeness as to rain fire and brimstone into it until every vestige of it is lost, and then he can gracefully and "regularly" sow it with salt.

The steamer *Stella Whipple* arrived at the depot last night from above with twelve thousand bushels of grain and other freight. Under the management of Capt. Vebber and Clerk Hohl she is doing a fine business.—*La Crosse Democrat*.

Where does the blame lie? There is of course dissatisfaction at the failure of the St. Paul mail to connect with the river mail at Stillwater. We have investigated the subject thoroughly and are convinced that the stage agents at St. Paul need punishing. Why do they not start from St. Paul at the regular time of 7 o'clock a. m. instead of waiting an hour or two? Our river boats can not wait at Stillwater longer than twelve o'clock, except at the risk of the detention in the upper part of the river consequent upon night traveling.—*Taylor Falls Monitor*.

ASSAULT.—A man whose name we have forgotten, residing on this side of the lake opposite Stillwater, and keeping a ferry at that point, made an assault upon a farmer living on the lake shore near by, on Monday last, shooting at him and then beating him terribly with a pistol. His only excuse for the assault, is because the farmer keeps a boat of his own and does not ride across the lake on his ferry. A warrant is out for the arrest of the criminal, but so far he has evaded the officers.—*Hudson Times*.

Brown's Knoxville Whig and Rebel Ventilator.

I propose to publish a Weekly and Tri-Weekly journal, bearing the above title, at Knoxville, in East Tennessee; and the Weekly paper, made up of the contents of the Tri-Weeklies, I propose to send out to distant subscribers, for two dollars a year invariably in advance. Subscriptions and remittances will be forwarded to me at Cincinnati, from which point I expect to ship my materials. I expect to issue my first number in October, as it was in that month, two years ago, my paper was crushed out by the God-forsaken mob at Knoxville, called the Confederate Authorities. I will commence with this hell-born and hell-bound Rebellion where the traitors forced me to leave off, and all who wish the paper will do well to commence with the first issue, as I intend that first paper shall be worth the subscription price to any Unionist in the State. I will give me the name of my Editorial conduct, I shall abjure that servility which destroys the independence of the Press, and cast from me that capitious opposition which gives to party what is due to country. And whilst the name of my Journal indicates, in unmistakable terms, its politics, I shall, as a faithful sentinel, forget Whigs, Democrats, Know Nothings and Republicans, and remember only my Government, and the preservation of the Federal Union—as richly worth all the sacrifices of blood and treasure their preservation may cost—even to the extermination of the present race of men, and the consummation of all the means of the present age.

Publishers inserting this Prospectus once, prominently, and sending me the paper to Cincinnati, will be favored with an exchange.

September 7, 1863. W. G. BROWNLOW.

Regular Fighting.

The Richmond *Dispatch* says: We take it for granted that the enemy will be made to fight his way regularly, and remove the obstacles to his approach to the city in order as they come. He will not be allowed to skip to conclusions.

The cavalry are nothing if not polite. They commenced the war politely, by throwing red hot shot into the little garison at Sumter, and then inviting Major Anderson to leave. They were the very pupils of courtesy when they turned the skulls of our soldiers into smoking cups, and their bones into finger rings for fine ladies to wear. They bayonet our wounded gratefully, and pick the pockets of our dead with the utmost good breeding. They burn negro soldiers at the stake with the most graceful wave of the hand, and thrust prisoners into filthy dungeons with all the suavity of Beau Brummell.

They fight regularly too. Morgan killed unoffending clergyman regularly, we suppose, and Quantrell butchered one hundred armed civilians the other day with the utmost regularity. And to gratify their extreme and fastidious etiquette, we must take the forts in Charleston, and remove the obstructions in the order they come.

The theory is very pretty, but unfortunately the education of our armies in that respect has been neglected. Gilmore is a plain, blunt man, who strikes where he sees a head, and when he goes into Charleston it will not be with a

"A Whooper."—We are indebted to

Mr. W. H. Walling, for a mammoth water melon of the Long Island species, which measures four feet and four inches in circumference, lengthwise, two feet six inches around the middle, and weighs 32 pounds. It was grown on this plain. Who can beat it?—*Winona Republican*.

Saturday was the time fixed by State law for all able bodied military men in the State to turn out for drill, being one of the two days when all hands have to train. We did not observe any demonstration of the kind in town. Our captives have neglected to notify their soldiers or overlooked the day.—*Winona Repub.*

—A Milwaukee paper says that when a Wisconsin girl is kissed, she looks up with surprise, and says, "how could you do it?" to which the avain replies, "it will give me much pleasure to show you," and proceeds to give her a duplicate.

Escaped.—A deserter who was being kept at the American House in this city, preparatory to going to Fort Snelling, made his escape on Monday night from the guard by tying the sheets of his bed together, fastening them to the bedpost, and letting himself down from the window; the third story while the guard was asleep.—*Rochester Republican*.

A clerk and an attendant at the Provost Marshal's office in Augusta, Maine, have been accused of furnishing false certificates of exemption to various parties, and receiving from seventy to one hundred dollars each for them. They are under arrest, and the evidence against them is thought to be conclusive. It is probably these transactions which have given rise to the charges against Dr. Wilbur, now proved false, and for the publication of which he has sued the Augusta Age.—*Loyal Sunrise*.

We hear cheering news from all parts of the country relative to the crops. Wheat, we judge, will average from twenty to twenty-five bushels per acre throughout the country, while barley and oats are a full crop. What a wonderful capacity our soil has to resist the blighting tendency of a drought of three months duration, and yield, after all, a bountiful harvest!—*Rochester Post*.

The citizens of Olmsted county have organized an *Anti-Thief Society* with the design of raising a fund to recover property stolen from its members at the common expense.

The Maine election was on the 14th, and in California on the 2d inst., and both gave upwards of 30,000 Union majority.

The Chicago *Times* admits the prospect that the vote of the army will be cast almost unanimously against Vallandigham.

New Advertisements.

NEW BROADCAST GRAIN SOWER.

INGALL'S PATENT.

The subscriber, having purchased the Patent for INGALL'S NEW BROADCAST GRAIN SOWER, for Washington County, begs leave to state to the public, and particularly to the Farmers of this county, that he has one of these Grain Sowers at his shop on SECOND STREET, OPPOSITE LEVY & DANIEL'S STORE,

Which he respectfully requests them to call and examine.

The subscriber is fully convinced that the peculiar qualities of the machine, viz:

CHEAPNESS, DURABILITY, PERFECT ADAPTATION, AND REMARKABLE SIMPLICITY, Cannot fail to commend it to the favor of all those who may be pleased to make an examination.

There are facilities for attaching a harrow, if desired.

FARMERS, PLEASE GIVE ME A CALL.

JACOB HEILL, SECOND STREET, STILLWATER, MINN. September 15, 1863.—n11f

WEBER, WILLIAMS & FITCH,

25 Lake Street, Chicago.

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN HATS, CAPS, FURS, &c.

Are now prepared to offer by the package or dozen, much the largest, most attractive and cheapest stock of

Hats, Caps, Furs, Buckskin Goods, Buffalo & Fancy Robes, Umbrellas, Ladies' Hats, &c.

To be found west of the sea board, all of which we can sell as low as any firm EAST or WEST.

Special attention is invited to our extensive stock of

Fur Caps, and Ladies' and Gents' Furs.

ORDERS Will receive prompt attention of one of our firm.

WEBER, WILLIAMS & FITCH, n1, 8m.

New Advertisements.

WASHINGTON COUNTY LAND FOR SALE.

3 1/2 of sec 2 sec 3—25—21, being in OAK DALE Township, in a good neighborhood, adjoining farm of Mr. Brockman, midway between St. Paul and Afon. The land is of good quality, with wood and water. Will be sold low—part cash, and balance on long time. HENRY McKENNY, Dealer in Real Estate. St. Paul, Sept. 7, 1863.—1

SPERMATORRHEA CAN BE CURED.

DR. RAND'S SPECIFIC cures Spermatorrhea, Seminal weakness, Impotency, &c., speedily and effectually. Its effects are truly magical. A trial of the Specific will convince the most skeptical of its merits. Price \$1 a box. Sent post paid to any address, by HENRY McKENNY, 303 Chestnut street, Philadelphia, Pa. Circulars sent free. 40-6m.

BRICKS! BRICKS!!

Extra Quality Cheap for Cash. FREDERICK STERNAKER has a kiln of NEW BRICKS on Sun Fish Lake, in Holcomb's Addition for sale. 40-3w.

1863. D. W. Armstrong & Co.,

Commission, Forwarding, RECEIVING, AND STORAGE.

PERSONAL attention given to the purchase and sale of Produce, and the forwarding of Goods for North Western Express Co., Northern Line of Packets, Sale of Tickets for the Rail Roads East and South, the Piscataqua M. & F. M. Insurance Co. General Steamboat Agents and Bill Collectors. \$3 N. B. Cash paid for produce at all times. BROWN WAREHOUSE, LOWER LEVEE, STILLWATER, MINN.

E. & H. T. ANTHONY,

Manufacturers of Photographic Materials. 501 BROADWAY, N. Y.

CARD PHOTOGRAPHS.

Our Catalogue now embraces considerably over Four Thousand different subjects (to which additions are continually being made) of Portraits of Eminent Americans, etc. viz:

22 MAJOR-GENERALS, 205 STATESMEN, 100 BISHOPS, 127 DIVINES, 22 COLONELS, 126 ATTORNEYS, 14 LIEUT.-COLONELS, 30 ARTISTS, 20 OTHER OFFICERS, 117 SAILORS, 34 PROMINENT WOMEN, 5,600 COPIES OF WORKS OF ART.

Including reproductions of the most celebrated Engravings, Paintings, Statues, &c. Catalogue sent on receipt of stamp. An order for the above PICTURES from our Catalogue will be filled on receipt of \$1.50, and sent by mail free.

Local and Miscellaneous News.

The city schools opened yesterday, with two hundred and fifty pupils in attendance.

Rev. Mr. Hill's school will re-open tomorrow, Wednesday, the 16th.

Each pupil is requested to bring a small stand or table.

Henry McKenry, Esq., the well known real estate dealer of St. Paul, advises in this paper valuable lands in Washington county for sale. See advertisement in another column.

Mr. Donald McCloud of St. Croix Falls, was swept away and instantly killed on Friday evening, while attempting to cross the river on the dam between that place and Taylor Falls village.

WORTH CONSIDERING.—Good diet makes healthy children and healthy adults. Good Saleratus helps to make nutritious, healthy diet. Hence use De Land & Co.'s Chemical Saleratus, as it is perfectly pure and better than Soda for all purposes.

A man by the name of Ellis, while intoxicated, on Saturday last, ran over some children on Second street, seriously injuring a son of Corp. Heibner, a little boy of four or five years. It is a wonder that it did not kill the child, as the wheels passed over his limbs. Can not the city ordinance against fast driving be enforced?

Bills on the new Bank of Stillwater have made their appearance on our streets. The public will recollect that this bank has been recently organized by the Messrs. Schaffer & Thompson, and its circulation is secured by United States 5-20 Bonds, and the circulation is only equal to 55 per cent. of the bonds deposited with the State Auditor.

Farmers are requested to call at the shop of Jacob Miel, opposite Levy & Daniels' store on Second Street, and examine one of legal's Patent Broad Cast Grain Sowers. This is a new patent, and the machine is of very simple construction and only needs to be seen to be approved. See the advertisement in another column.

We have received the last number of the *School Friend*, a little quarto sheet, published quarterly by Prof. T. F. Thickstun, at Hastings. As its name indicates, it is devoted to the interests of education, and this number, with much other interesting matter, contains a very interesting report of the last session of the State Teachers' Association.

The *School Friend* is to be issued quarterly, at twenty-five cents a year. Direct all communications to T. F. Thickstun, Hastings, Minnesota.

—Lieut. F. H. Pratt, of Gen. Sibley's staff, returned from the Indian expedition on Wednesday last, and is spending a few days at his home in Taylor Falls.

Lieut. A. O'Brien, who was in command of company B, 6th Regiment, in the late Indian expedition under Gen. Sibley, made his friends in this place a short visit on Sunday last.

WEBER, WILLIAMS & FITCH.—This well known house, one of the very largest if not the largest in the Northwest, are prepared for the fall trade with more than their usual well known facilities. Their stock has been largely increased with an unusually well selected and choice assortment of Hats, Caps, Furs, Umbrellas, Ribbons, etc., etc. This firm is too long established and known to need commendation, and we simply make these remarks to assure country merchants that whatever they may be purchasing in this line cannot be bought to better advantage than of the above firm, either in quality, price or quantity.

JUST THE THING.—The people of Stillwater, in our opinion, are greatly indebted to the Board of Education for the commendable interest they manifest in the improvement of our common schools. They have at considerable expense fitted up two very fine rooms in the Mower Block for the accommodation of the primary schools, and have expended much time in attempting to give superior advantages with very limited means.

An extra teacher has been employed the present term, but still the schools—especially the primary rooms—are too full. To remedy this evil they have determined upon the following plan:

The lowest schools, consisting of perhaps one hundred pupils, are divided into two classes, one class to attend in the forenoon and the other in the afternoon of each day, thus making a school of only from forty to fifty scholars present at one time. By this arrangement it will be observed that these small scholars will be confined but three hours in the day, and then be actively engaged in the exercises of the school, instead of being

perched up on hard benches six hours, as at present. This is a plan that has been adopted in other cities and recommended by distinguished educators and physicians, and surely every Christian man will rejoice that at last the children are to be educated instead of imprisoned.

Weekly Review of the Stillwater Produce Market.

COLLECTED WEEKLY BY D. BROOKS JR. & CO.

THURSDAY, September 15, 1893.

WHEAT—\$1.05 1/2 bushel.
OATS—50c 1/2 bushel.
CORN—1.00c 1/2 bushel.
BARLEY—50c 1/2 bushel.
RICE—1.00c 1/2 bushel.
POTATOES—New, 50c 1/2 bushel.
BUTTER—15c 1/2 lb.
EGGS—12c 1/2 dozen.
BEANS—15c 1/2 bushel.
STILLWATER RETAIL PRICE CURRENT.
MESS FLOUR—\$1.10 per barrel.
FLOUR—\$1.05 1/2 bushel.
CORN MEAL—\$1.20 per 100 lbs.
BUTTER—15c 1/2 lb.
LARD—10c 1/2 lb.
SUGAR—10c 1/2 lb.
TEA—\$1.00 1/2 lb.
RICE—1.00c 1/2 bushel.
SALT—10c 1/2 lb.
RAISINS—5c 1/2 lb.
COFFEES—10c 1/2 lb.
MACARONI—5c 1/2 lb.
STAR CANDLES—25c 1/2 lb.
BULBONKIN TOBACCO—\$1.00 1/2 lb.
TOBACCO—\$1.00 1/2 lb.
MOLASSES—\$1.00 1/2 lb.
SOAP—10c 1/2 lb.
NAILS—\$1.00 1/2 lb.
WOOD—\$1.00 1/2 lb.
C. STEEL—10c 1/2 lb.
IRON—10c 1/2 lb.
FLOUR—10c 1/2 lb.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

The Singer Sewing Machines.

Our LETTER A FAMILY SEWING MACHINE is fast gaining a world-wide reputation. It is beyond doubt the best and cheapest and most beautiful of all Family Sewing Machines yet offered to the public. No other Family Sewing Machine has so many useful appliances for Hemming, Binding, Folding, Tucking, Gathering, Quilting, Braiding, Embroidering, Cording, and so forth. No other Family Sewing Machine has such capacity for a great variety of work. It will sew all kinds of cloth, and with all kinds of thread. Great and recent improvements make our Family Sewing Machine most reliable, most durable, and most certain in action at all times of need. It makes the intricate stitch, which is the best stitch known. Any one, even of the most ordinary capacity, can use it at a glance, how to use the Letter A Family Sewing Machine. Our Family Sewing Machines are finished in elegant and exquisite style.

The Folding Case of the Family Sewing Machine is a piece of cunning workmanship of the most useful kind. It protects the machine when not in use, and when about to be operated may be opened in a moment and substituted into the most ready to use. While some of the cases, made out of the choicest woods, are finished in the simplest and most elegant manner, others are adorned with ornate and artistic designs, and are as beautiful as they are useful. It is absolutely necessary to use the Family Sewing Machine in operation, and to judge of its great capacity and beauty. It is fast becoming as popular for family sewing, as our Manufacturing machines are for manufacturing purposes.

The Sewing Machines are well supplied with silk twist, thread, needles, oil, &c. of the very best quality. Send for a prospectus.

THE SINGER MANUFACTURING COMPANY,
405 Broadway, New York.

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Wheeler & Wilson's



115,000

OF THEM IN USE IN THIS COUNTRY

AND EUROPE.

These are the only machines making the Lock Stitch with the Retaining Hook.

Are profitable and available a life time.

Equal to ten seamstresses.

An annual dividend of 100 to 500 per cent. (on their cost) may be obtained in use by their possessor.

The Class Cloth-Presser, (so popular) can only be had with these Machines.

The WHEELER & WILSON MACHINES are right, and if they do not operate well it is because people are not fully instructed in their use.

All Machines are Warranted!

AND FULL INSTRUCTIONS GIVEN.

All persons owning Wheeler & Wilson Machines can have them properly adjusted, and full instructions given in their use.

OF CHARGE, by calling at the WHEELER & WILSON ROOMS, in the Greenfield Block, Third Street, St. Paul, a few doors below the Post Office.

F. M. JOHNSON, Agent,
204, THIRD STREET, ST. PAUL.

August 11, 1893.

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The Model Sewing Machine.

THE CHEAPEST IN THE WORLD.

BECAUSE THE BEST.

AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES!

THE WOOD SEWING MACHINE COMPANY,

505 Broadway, N. Y.

Manufacture the most perfect Machine for Sewing, of all kinds, ever presented to the American public, and challenge comparison with any Sewing Machine made in the United States.

The Wood Sewing Machine, with all their valuable improvements, entirely overcome all imperfections. They are

SUPERIOR TO ALL OTHERS.

FOR

FAMILY AND MANUFACTURING PURPOSES.

Simple in construction, durable in all their parts, and readily understood. They have certainty of stitch on all kinds of fabrics, and are adapted to a wide range of work without change or adjustment. Using all kinds of thread, Will Hem, Fold, Gather, Draw, Tuck, Quilt, Cord, and in fact do all kinds of work required by Families or Manufacturers. They make the *Interlock* *Shuttle* *Stitch*, which cannot be excelled for firmness, elasticity, durability and elegance of finish.

THEY HAVE RECEIVED

THE HIGHEST PREMIUMS!

in every instance, where they have been exhibited in competition with other standard Machines. We invite all persons in search of an instrument to execute any kind of Sewing work done by Machinery, to inspect them, and make sure they secure the lot, by proving the Wood before purchasing. The Company being duly licensed, the Machines are protected against infringing copies or imitations.

PERSONS AT A DISTANCE can order by mail with perfect confidence that the Machine will reach them safely, and that they will be able to manage it to their entire satisfaction, with no other aid than the printed instructions accompanying each Machine. Every explanation will be cheerfully given to all, whether they wish to purchase or not. Describe a Circular, together with Specimens of Work, will be furnished to all who desire them, by mail or otherwise.

RELIABLE AGENTS WANTED, in all localities in the United States, Canada, British Provinces, Cuba, Mexico, Central and South America, West India Islands and the Bahama Islands, to whom we offer *GREAT INDUCEMENTS*. Energetic men will find it a paying business, as reliable Sewing Machines have become a necessity in every family. We manufacture a great variety of styles, from which we give a low price—No. 1, Family, \$10; No. 2, Extra \$15; No. 3, Heavy Duty, \$20; No. 4, Manufacturing, \$25 and \$30. (Box 2,041 Post Office.)

WOOD SEWING MACHINE CO.,
505 Broadway, N. Y.

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METAL WAREHOUSE.

Vandervoort, Dickerson & Co.

IMPORTERS OF

TIN PLATE, &C.

AND DEALERS IN

AGENTS FOR

HOWE'S

IMPROVED

SCALES.

199 AND 201 RANDOLPH ST., CHICAGO.

P. O. Box 2167.

WHITCHER'S HOTEL.

FOURTH STREET, BETWEEN ROBERT

AND JACKSON.

ST. PAUL, MINNESOTA.

F. B. WHITCHER, Proprietor

The above house, having recently been opened and thoroughly renovated and refurnished, the Proprietor would respectfully solicit a share of the public patronage.

GOOD STABLES and careful hostlers in attendance.

ESTABLISHED 1760.

PETER LORILLARD.

Sunf & Tobacco Manufacturer,

16 & 18 CHAMBERS ST.,

(Formerly 42 Chambers Street, New York.)

Would call the attention of Dealers to the articles of his manufacture, viz:

BROWN SNUFF.

Macaboy, Fine Virginia, Domestic, or Sweet, Roshan, American, or Connecticut, Copeland's.

YELLOW SNUFF.

Macaboy, Fine Virginia, Domestic, or Sweet, Roshan, American, or Connecticut, Copeland's.

High Tonic Snuff, Fresh House Dew Snuff, Irish High Snuff, or Family Snuff.

ATTENTION IS CALLED TO THE LARGE REDUCTION IN PRICE OF FINE CUT CHERRY AND BROWN TOBACCO, WHICH WILL BE FOR SALE AT A SPECIALLY LOW PRICE.

TOBACCO.

SMOKING. FINE CUT CHERRY. SMOKING. No. 1, P. A. L. or plain, 8 1/2 cts. No. 2, Sweet, 8 1/2 cts. No. 3, Sweet, 8 1/2 cts. No. 4, Sweet, 8 1/2 cts. No. 5, Sweet, 8 1/2 cts. No. 6, Sweet, 8 1/2 cts. No. 7, Sweet, 8 1/2 cts. No. 8, Sweet, 8 1/2 cts. No. 9, Sweet, 8 1/2 cts. No. 10, Sweet, 8 1/2 cts. No. 11, Sweet, 8 1/2 cts. No. 12, Sweet, 8 1/2 cts. No. 13, Sweet, 8 1/2 cts

The Stillwater Messenger.

VOLUME 8.

STILLWATER, MINNESOTA, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 22, 1863.

NUMBER 2.

THE
STILLWATER MESSENGER

A. J. VAN VORREES, Prop'r.

Is furnished to subscribers for two dollars per year in advance.

Office in GREENEY'S BLOCK, MAIN STREET.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

One square, for one insertion, \$1.00
One square, for one month, \$3.00
One square, for three months, \$8.00
One square, for six months, \$15.00
One square, for one year, \$25.00
One column, 3 lines or less, 1 year, \$50.00
One column, 3 lines or less, 6 months, \$30.00
One column, 3 lines or less, 3 months, \$15.00
One column, 3 lines or less, 1 month, \$8.00
Business cards, 3 lines or less, 1 year, \$10.00
Business cards, 3 lines or less, 6 months, \$6.00
Business cards, 3 lines or less, 3 months, \$3.00
Business cards, 3 lines or less, 1 month, \$1.50

Advertisements not marked on the copy for a specific number of insertions, will be continued until, either by written or verbal notice, they shall be ordered out, and payment exacted accordingly.
Twenty cents per square will be charged for each change of advertisement.
Discontinued advertisements invariably charged extra.

B. F. EMERSON,
SURVEYOR,
Lakeland, Minn.

REMOVED.
JOHN DISCH, TAILOR,
STILLWATER, MINNESOTA.

Has removed to his new room, opposite the
Lake House, Main street, where he is prepared
to do all business in his line in the best and
latest styles, and at the lowest prices.
Repairing done to order.

J. K. REINER, M. D.
Physician and Surgeon,
STILLWATER, MINN.

H. F. NOYES, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.
Office in Holcomb's new stone building,
Main street, Stillwater, Minnesota. Residence, corner of Cherry and
Fourth streets.

Wm. M. McCLUER,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW,
Office in Munk's Block, Stillwater, Minnesota.

L. E. TETMON,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
Office in GREENEY'S BLOCK, MAIN STREET,
STILLWATER, MINNESOTA.

CORNMAN AND STICKNEY,
ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW,
AND
CLAIM AGENTS.
OFFICE ON THE SECOND FLOOR,
the building occupied by Proctor & Bro.,
Main street, Stillwater, Minnesota.
We will pay particular attention to the
collection of soldiers' claims for pensions, back
pay and bounties before the department at
Washington.
L. E. CORNMAN, A. B. STICKNEY.

RUDOLPH LEHMICKE,
Attorney at Law,
AND
NOTARY PUBLIC,
Office in Holcomb's Block, Stillwater, Minn.

HOLLIS R. MURDOCK,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW
AND General Agent, Stillwater, Minnesota.
Stillwater, April 30, 1861.

Howe's Standard Scales.
FOR SALE BY
Vandervoort, Dickerson & Co.,
The Plate Warehouse,
Nos. 109 & 201 Randolph street,
Chicago, Ill. Weigh out of level
No Check Rods. All free
on receipt of cash. 22-1/2

FAIRBANKS
STANDARD
Scales,
also, Warehouse Trucks, Let-
ter Presses, etc.
FAIRBANKS, GREENEY & CO.,
42-1/2 Lake Street, CHICAGO.

M. S. WILLARD,
FURNITURE DEALER,
Main Street, Stillwater, Minnesota.
ELEGANT, Medium and Plain Household
Furniture, Mattresses, Looking Glasses, &c.
Jan. 21, 1863-1/2

DAVID MEAD,
Boot and Shoe Maker,
MAIN ST., STILLWATER.

IS prepared to make everything in the Boot
and Shoe line in a superior and elegant
manner. Particular attention paid to repair-
ing. Jan. 21, 1863-1/2

C. De MONTREVILLE, M. D.,
DENTIST
Office on Third Street, first building West of
the Post Office.
ST. PAUL, MINNESOTA.
On the first Monday and Tuesday of each
month Dr. De Montreville will be at the Saw-
yer House, and attend to any dental operations
required. Jan. 12, 1863-7

WESTING & TORINUS,
Respectfully ask the public of Stillwater and
the St. Croix Valley to examine their
New Goods and Prices,
as the Goods have been purchased with cash
and at a favorable stage of the market. They
will therefore sell as cheap as any Goods House
in the State, and will warrant every article sold.
April 26, 1863-1/2

E. & H. T. ANTHONY,
Manufacturers of Photographic Materials,
501 BROADWAY, N. Y.

CARD PHOTOGRAPHS.

Our Catalogue now contains considerably
over Four Thousand different subjects,
(to which additions are continually being
made) of Portraits of Eminent Americans, etc.

32 MAJOR-GENERALS 505 STATESMEN.
100 RE-GENERALS 100 DIVISIONS.
200 COLONELS 100 ARTISTS.
54 LIEUT. COLONELS 100 ARTISTS.
20 OTHER OFFICERS 100 ARTISTS.
100 PROMINENT WOMEN PORTRAITS.

5,000 COPIES OF WORKS OF ART,
Including reproductions of the most celebrated
Engravings, Paintings, Statues, &c. Catalogues
sent on receipt of stamp. An order for One
Dozen FACTURES from Our Catalogue will be
filled on receipt of \$1.50, and sent by mail
free.

Photographic Albums.
Of these we manufacture a great variety,
ranging in price from 50 cents to \$50 each.
Our ALBUMS have the reputation of being
superior in beauty and durability to any others.
The smaller kinds can be sent safely by
mail at a postage of six cents per box.
The more expensive can be sent by express.

We also have a large assortment of
STEREOSCOPES AND STEREOCOPIC VIEWS.
Our Catalogue of these will be sent to any
address on receipt of stamp.

E. & H. T. ANTHONY,
Manufacturers of Photographic Materials,
501 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

Friends or relatives of prominent military
men will confer a favor by sending us their
likenesses to copy. They will be kept carefully
and returned unharmed.

Five Albums Made to Order
for Congressmen to present to their District
or for other purposes, with suitable inscrip-
tions, &c. 47-60.

EXPRESS LINE.
AMERICAN EXPRESS
COMPANY.

1862 - - - - - 1863

General Express Forwarders
Between All Ports,
East, West, North and South.

EACH EXPRESS IS SENT ON A FIRST-CLASS PAS-
Senger Train and accompanied by
TRUSTY MESSENGERS PROVIDED WITH
IRON SAFES FOR SECURITY OF VALU-
ABLES.

The unequalled facilities and great extent of
the routes of this established Company, en-
ables them to transport with the greatest safety
and speed
COIN, BANK BILLS, JEWELRY, VALU-
ABLE PACKAGES.

And packages of all kinds, as well as merchan-
dise,
AT RATES AS LOW AS ANY OTHER
RESPONSIBLE COMPANY.

All losses and damages promptly ad-
justed.

COLLECTION DEPARTMENT.
Particular attention given to the collection
of NOTES, DRAFTS, BILLS, ACCOUNTS,
and BILLS OF PURCHASE sent with goods
to be collected on delivery.
Goods with invoices to be collected on
delivery of the same, should be marked C. O. D.
and amount marked on Package or Box.

Extension of Territory.
This Company have recently extended their
lines, and established offices at all points on
the Upper Mississippi, including Winona, Wa-
bashaw, Red Wing, Prescott and St. Paul,
connecting with Burlington & Co's Express,
and the principal points in the interior of Min-
nesota; also for Crow Wing, Pembina, and the
British Possessions.

Offices have also been established on the St.
Croix River, at Hudson and Stillwater.
On the St. Peter's River, at St. Peter, Man-
kato, and Fairbault.
On the Chippewa River, at Eau Claire.
They have also extended their lines west
ward in Iowa, and established offices at Iowa
Falls, Fort Dodge and Sioux City.
Connections are made in New York with Wells
Fargo & Co., for California, Oregon, &c.
At Toronto, with British and American Ex-
press for Montreal, Quebec, Portland, and all
parts of the old country.
At St. Joseph, by overland Mail Company,
or Pike's Peak, California, &c.
A. J. S. C. FARGO, Sup't.

SPERMATORRHEA CAN BE
CURED.

DR. RAND'S SPECIFIC cures Spermatorrhea,
Sexual weakness, Impotency, &c.,
specifically and effectually. Its effects are truly
magical. A trial of the Specific will convince
the most skeptical of its merits. Price \$1 a
box. Sent post paid to any address, by
S. C. UPHAM,
300 Chestnut street, Philadelphia, Pa.
Circulars sent free. 40-30.

BRICKS! BRICKS!!
Extra Quality Cheap for Cash.
FREDERICK STERNACKER has a kiln of
NEW BRICKS
on Sun Fish Lake, in Holcomb's Addition for
sale.

MILLINERY GOODS!
We have on hand a large variety of Bonnets,
FLATS, SHAKERS, TRIMMED BONNETS,
Ribbons, Ruches, Flowers, Cope Net, Trimming
Laces and Band Boxes.
88 LEVY & DANIELS.

COAL OIL.
Best quality, at 45 cents per gallon. Call on
S. C. UPHAM,
Circulars sent free. 40-30.

BAKERS' BURNER.
A New Coal Oil Lamp.
To be used in all household chimneys—a good thing,
and very cheap. By
CARL & CO.

Grammar and Composition.

This science, which the ancients made
almost the foundation of knowledge,
receives, in many respects, much
more attention than has yet been accord-
ed to it. Two much prominence, in my
opinion, has been given to the mere tech-
nicalities of the science; too little to the
practically useful portion.

The pupils in some schools have been
required to commit and repeat mecha-
nically pages of romances, speculations and
exceptions—perhaps, in the opinions
of some, abstract philosophical eman-
ations on details of minor interest.

These technicalities, theories and abstrac-
tions, having in most instances only an
incidental connection with the plain sub-
ject matter, and tending to confuse and
dishearten the learner, who can not dis-
tinguish the commentary from the prin-
ciple, are "enormous," in common
parlance, in the hands of pupils, and shak-
en down till their dizzy brains are in a
maze of bewildering conjecture. They see
sentence-clauses pronouns with unin-
teelligible distinctions; interrogatives, so
styled, when there is no interrogation;
and the same mode and tense admitting
of indefinite variations in both manner
and time.

These distinctions, which belong rather
to abstract philosophical treatises than to
common school manuals, have linked
themselves with the indispensable frame-
work of the science. They are a neces-
sity to the critical student of mature years,
but to the young learner they seem to
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Vices of Genius.

Coleridge was such a slave to liquor
that he had to be kept an unwilling pris-
oner by Christopher North on an occa-
sion when some literary performance
had to be completed by a certain time;
and on that very day, without taking
leave of any member of his family, he
ran off at full speed down the avenue at
Ebury, and was seen hidden, not in the
grove of the valley, but in some obscure
dwelling, drinking among low compan-
ions, his magnificent mind was soon
brought on a level with the vilest of
the vulgar.

When his spree was over, he would
return to the society of decent men.
De Quincy was such a slave to opium
that his daily allowances were of more
importance than eating. "Our authority
says."

"An ounce of laudanum a day would
prostrate animal life during the entire
afternoon. It was no unfrequent sight to
find him asleep on the rug before the
fire, his head on a book, his hands
crossed on his breast. In order to
show him off, his friends had to ar-
range their supper so that sitting, until
three or four in the morning, he might
be brought to the point at which in
charm and in conversation he was so
wonderful."

Burns was no less a drunkard than
Coleridge. It was the weakness of
Charles Lamb. And who can recall the
last day of P. without an irrepressible
regret? It was to marry a confiding
widow, stopped in Baltimore and was
found by a gentleman who knew him in
a state of beastly intoxication, uncon-
scious as a log and died that night in
the ravings of delirium tremens.

Douglas Jerold was a devotee of gin.
Byron was a tippler, and his wife
Ann was the inspiration of rum, as
might well be supposed, for its indec-
encies make it unfit for any woman to read.
Steele, the brilliant author of the *Chris-
tian Hero*, was a heavily drunkard. Men
write him that "he would dress him-
self, kiss his wife and children, tell them
a lie about his pressing engagements,
lie over to a grogery called 'The
Store,' and have a revel with his bottle
companions."

Rollin says of Alexander the Great
that the true poison that brought him to
his end was wine.

The Empress Elizabeth of Russia, was
completely brutified by strong liquors.
She was often in such a state of bac-
cetic ecstacy during the day that she could
not be dressed in the morning, and her
attendants would hoistly attach some
ribbons which a few clips of the scissors
would disengage in the evening.

Let every man—especially him who
is in public life—who desires to avoid a
drunkard's death, remember that he is
on the crumbling verge of such a death
when he begins to feel that in order to
prepare himself, the doctor for a consulta-
tion, he must have a drink, the clerk for
a memo for a sermon, the politician for a
speech, he must take a pint of coffee, a
cup of strong tea, a glass of brandy and
water, or a pling of opium, and the self-
same moment of that insidious let him
down, raise his hand and solemnly swear
that by the grace of God he will never
taste another grain of rum or drop of
strong as life remains. This is the only
salve.—*Halt's Journal of Health.*

The Rev. A. G. SMITH.—While at
Fairbault the other day, we came across
the renowned gentleman, here named,
who formerly was a Methodist minister,
and for a year or more was stationed at
this place, where he gained many friends.
Through the influence of Bishop Whip-
ple, he has since left the Methodist
Church and joined the Episcopal. Our
readers will remember to have read in
the St. Paul papers, a letter from the
Rev. Mr. Bowditch of Fairbault, contain-
ing an extract from a hand-bill, stating
that Mr. Smith had directed a he and
his wife and children to be buried in
Mankato; but had absconded, taking with
him another man's wife and child. It
seems to have been filled in the accomplish-
ment of his end, or else he made the
dile of others, as when we saw him he
was just returning without the horse and
buggy.

As soon as he arrived in town he was
immediately arrested and placed in jail.
Two or three days previous to his re-
turn, he wrote to his wife evidently pre-
paring the way for her to receive him,
stating that he had been captured by a
band of six Indians, led by a white man,
and that they intended to kill him. The
news of the man's capture to be a Mason,
and as he himself was a Mason, he made
himself known, and they then consented
to spare his life, but kept him a close
prisoner for twelve days. The Indians,
he alleges, kept his horse and buggy, but
he does not state how he made his escape
or what became of the woman and child.

Another story runs thus: That the
woman had arranged to elope with a
young blacksmith of Fairbault, who was
to go down the Mississippi to some point
in Iowa, and there await her arrival.
She was to go away with Mr. Smith to
Cedar Falls, get all the money of him
she could, and while he was disposing of
the horse and buggy, she was to take the
train to go down the Mississippi to some
point in Iowa, and there await her arrival.
Mr. Smith was to have his examination
last Monday, when the truth will proba-
bly be arrived at.

Mr. Smith was a very estimable wife,
and a family of children, who do not
thus deserve to be allied to such a ras-
cal.

P. S. Since writing the above we
learn from the Fairbault Republican that

a letter was received on Monday evening
by Bishop Whipple, which proves con-
clusively that Smith was entirely mis-
taken as to being captured by the Indians;
that instead of having been a wander-
ing fugitive from Sioux captivity, he
has been playing the impostor in Jack-
sonville, Ill., under the assumed name
of Rev. Mr. Chester, of the Metho-
dist church, Fairbault, Minnesota, in-
stead of plain Mr. Smith, divinity stu-
dent in the B. S. University and intro-
ducing another Mr. Smith's Mrs. Smith as
his amiable wife, Mrs. Rev. Chester,
where he preached to the Jacksonville
Methodist Society one Sabbath. Having
satiated his love with the strange Mrs.
Smith, he seems to have made up his
mind to leave his Mrs. Chester to the
mercies of her husband's brutal murder in
Mankato, and hiring a store, to blind the
people, under pretense of going East for
goods, he went to Springfield, assumed
the role of a policeman, and sent back to
the bogus Mrs. Chester a sad account of
her bogus husband's brutal murder in
that city, and left for home. This ar-
ranged the ire of his companion in infamy,
and she at once made a confession of the
whole truth, and a letter was at once dis-
patched to Bishop Whipple to put him
on his guard against further imposition
from the Rev. Scoundrel.

The prospects are now that if justice
is done, Smith, after a few weeks' prepa-
ration at the Fall House, will remove
to Stillwater, and occupy a permanent
position in the public institution of that
city.—*Mankato Union.*

Gains in Vermont.

It is almost too bad to expose the
shallow falsehood by which the copper-
heads make out "immense gains"
in the Democratic vote in Vermont, but
perhaps it may be worth the ink. The
World claims a gain of 2,435 in only
twenty-three towns, inferring that this is
the ratio for the whole State, say about
25,000 in all. The World says:

"Now, this is pretty good, and by the time
the returns all in, it will be found that
the Conservatives have done all we claimed
they could do before the election took place—
that is, all considerably to the usually in-
considerable Democratic vote of that State."

Last year, from which the Copper-
heads date their gains, they did not
make the last effort for their ticket.
For instance, in Washington county,
where there were 1,250 votes against
Lincoln in 1860 and 1,493 for the two
Democratic candidates for Governor in
1862, they gave Smalley only 154 votes
in 1862. Caledonia county gave 874
votes to Lincoln in 1860, and only
500 in 1862. Of course 1862 is a good
year to count gains from. But we take
the liberty of extending the comparison,
and for that purpose present in the fol-
lowing table the vote of the State for 10
years. To give the Copperheads the full
show, we have included in their column
every thing not for the regular Republi-
can ticket; we give them all their own
spliffs and irregulars, and make
them give them all the votes they also all
the "scattering." Now look at the fig-
ures:

Years.	Repub.	Dem. &c.	Robb. &c.
1854	27,326	16,140	11,786
1855	36,000	16	

STILLWATER MESSENGER.

A. B. STICKNEY, EDITOR.

STILLWATER.

Tuesday, - September 22, 1863.

A Final Call.

Being now in the service, it is absolutely necessary that all outstanding accounts with the Messenger Office should be adjusted at once. A. B. STICKNEY, Editor, will conduct the editorial and business of the office for three years or during the war, and is fully authorized to settle all outstanding accounts. If this call is not responded to at once, legal measures will be resorted to, to enforce collection.

Mr. A. B. STICKNEY, at old address of the office, will have charge of the mechanical department of the office, and no interruption will result from my absence, which is hoped, will only be temporary.

A. J. YAZZIE.

Republican Union Ticket.

For Governor, STEPHEN MILLER, of Stevens County.

For Lieutenant-Governor, CHARLES D. SHERWOOD, of Fillmore County.

For Secretary of State, DAVID BLAKELY, of Olmsted County.

For Auditor of State, CHARLES McILRATH, of Nicollet County.

For State Treasurer, CHARLES SCHEFFER, of Washington County.

For Attorney General, GORDON E. COLE, of Rice County.

For Clerk of the Supreme Court, GEO. F. POTTER, of Houston County.

Legislative Ticket.

For Representatives, ANSELL SMITH, JESSE H. SOULE, R. H. RENEY.

County Ticket.

For County Treasurer, A. C. LULL.

For Register of Deeds, J. H. SAWYER.

For Sheriff, GEO. DAVIS.

For County Attorney, L. R. CORNMAN.

For Court Commissioner, A. VAN VOIRIES.

For Coroner, P. E. WALKER.

For County Commissioners, 24 Dist.—H. A. JACKMAN, 3d Dist.—JOSEPH SCHUPP, 4th Dist.—L. A. HUNTOON, 5th Dist.—JOSEPH HASKELL.

The Election.

It has been erroneously stated by some of our exchanges and copied into the Messenger that the election comes on the 10th of November. The language of the law is, "the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November," which will make it on the 3d day. Will the papers throughout the State make the correction?

THE NEWS.

The news of the past week is meager and unimportant. No battles have been fought.

The programme of the rebels now seems to be, to mass a large army against Rosecrans, and crush him if possible. He has been eager for that work to begin for some months past, and has a noble army who are entirely willing to see a rebel force pitted against them in a square stand up fight.

The news from Charleston indicates that a disagreement has broken out between Gen. Gilmore and Admiral Dahlgren, acting upon which, the former sends in his resignation. It will probably be declined, for the service cannot spare him. If Farragut succeeds Dahlgren, as it is hinted may be the case, Gilmore will remain in command, and the two push on the work.

The Mexican question assumes a new phase. The Grand Duke Maximilian now refuses the new throne. It is said there is no other Prince eligible or acceptable who will accept it.

LATER.

Rosecrans was attacked by Bragg on Saturday, the 19th inst. The rebels, having been heavily reinforced from the armies of Lee, Beauregard and Johnston, made a desperate attack, and after much severe fighting, Rosecrans was compelled to fall back to Chattanooga. Loss heavy on both sides. We await further news with anxiety.

—Franklin, when he was ambassador to France, being at a meeting of a literary society, and not well understanding French when he declined, determined to French when he saw a lady of his acquaintance express satisfaction. When they had ceased, a little girl who understood French said to him, "Grandpa, you always applaud loudest when they are praising you."

The Crops—Wheat—Grapes.

We are indebted to W. C. Dodge, Esq., for the monthly report of the condition of the crops for July which is published by the Department of Agriculture at Washington, D. C., from which are taken the following very interesting extracts:

The wheat crop is safely harvested, and it is one of the best, if not the very best, ever grown in the United States. It is not free from local injuries, but this is true of every year. A correspondent from Indiana thus writes on the 3d of August: "Wheat threshing has been in progress for ten days, and shows a greater damage from the mildew than was anticipated. On one farm last year the yield was an average of twenty bushels per acre." Although the threshing often exhibits injuries not before suspected by the farmer, yet the returns to this Department since spring show a much less injury to the crop than usual. It must be regarded as a most excellent one now but the returns next month, which will be based on the threshing, may somewhat modify this opinion. An interesting inquiry with every farmer is, "What will be the probable foreign demand for wheat?" Large as was the crop of last year, the general activity at home in most branches of business, and the heavy foreign demand, assured to him remunerative prices. So long as the war lasts the same home demand will prevail, but present indications are not so favorable to so great a foreign demand. All accounts represent the English crops as very favorable, but still they may be much injured before they are harvested. This Department ought to be placed in close connection with our consuls abroad, so that interrogatories similar to those answered by our home correspondents might be addressed to them.

The following table shows the exports of breadstuffs from the port of New York for the first seven months in the years 1861, 1862, and 1863, ending July 31 of each year:

	1861	1862	1863.
Wheat four - bushels	1,454,299	1,790,733	1,441,220
Wheat three - bushels	4,404	5,201	4,739
Wheat mixed - bushels	44,504	57,739	79,304
Barley - bushels	11,599	9,420	8,500
Oats - bushels	227,542	298,427	258,527
Rye - bushels	1,224,352	1,224,352	1,224,352

The decrease in amount, although not in value, which this table exhibits, is chiefly owing to an advance of prices here. How far there is hope of an improved or an equal demand that will prevent a further decrease cannot now be determined positively; but, as remarked, the indications do not favor a demand equal to the present.

Under the head of fruits the report says of the grape rot: "It has not existed in California; it has a partial existence in Europe; it is fatal in most parts of the Atlantic States. Why this difference? Clearly because there is a difference in climate, for like soils are common to all. In what does the difference consist is the first inquiry, because it is the true starting point in the investigation of the cause of the rot. And this is a much more comprehensive one, needing the aid of many more observers than a local phenomenon.

The following table of the fall of rain in inches exceeds much of this difference of climate:

CALIFORNIA.	Total.
Sacramento	13.5
San Francisco	17.8
Los Angeles	9.7

NEW MEXICO.	Total.
El Paso	12.4
Albuquerque	8.4

ATLANTIC CLIMATE.	Total.
Cincinnati	47.5
Cleveland	47.5
Pittsburg	36.8
St. Louis	42.5
Nashville	52.8

EUROPEAN CLIMATES.	Total.
Turin, Piedmont	36.5
Valley of the Rhone	34.4
Vevay, Switzerland	33.8
Bordeaux, West France	34.0
Dijon, East France	31.2
Chalon, Northeast France	28.3

It needs but a glance at these tables to see their great difference in the fall of rain. It is the dryness of California that makes it a vine-growing country, and so free from rot. How far its mountain ranges and their snow-covered tops aid this healthful influence of dryness has not yet been determined.

But soils, though alike in their composition, with different climates, are unlike in their effects, and should not be overlooked. Let us examine these, then, as they are in California, and, as applied to grape culture, to see whether in this, as in morals, or poetry, or painting, or music, a standard of excellence approaching perfection, may not aid those struggling under adverse circumstances, towards a better state.

"The vine," says Mr. Hittel, in his recent excellent work on the Resources of California, "likes a sandy or gravelly (not moist) soil, and never thrives in a wet, loamy, or stiff clay soil." "The soil of the vineyards of Los Angeles and Anaheim is a deep, light, warm sand; to the inexperienced eye looks as though too poor to produce any valuable vegetable growth. In Sonora and Napa valleys the vineyards are planted in a red, gravelly clay near the foot of the mountains, or in a light sandy loam in the centre of the valley. In all these soils the vines thrive. In Santa Clara valley most of the vines have been planted in a rich, black loam, but their vineyards are unhealthy." Here, then, are the following conditions: dry climate, sandy or gravelly (not moist) soil, and vines bearing double as much as in the Atlantic States or in Europe. How widely different from the conditions of the grape culture of the Atlantic States can be seen by all.

How far the evils here can be overcome by elevation, soil and cultivation,

or by new varieties of the grape, is the important problem; to solve which the botanist of the Department is giving much attention, but he should be aided by the systematic observation of others.

West Point.

Thomas Benton was accustomed to say that when an old "political hack" found old age creeping upon him in poverty with the burden of three or four grown up sons upon his hands, he would sit down and soliloquize thus with himself: "John, my oldest son is not very smart, but I guess if I send him to college he'll manage to get through the world. Sam, the second one will make a good merchant, and Jim, the third boy, is smart enough to 'go it on his own hook.' But Bob, poor fellow, he's too lazy to work, and ain't very bright anyway; he'll starve sure if I can't manage to get him into West Point." And to West Point he went of course because daddy "had political influence."

The administration have taken a step lately in regard to the appointments of cadets, which, if faithfully carried out, will remedy this heretofore monstrous abuse, and make this military school popular with the loyal citizens.

Congressmen in the loyal States are yet to have the privilege of designating those to be appointed; but they are to do so from a list furnished them by our commanders in the field, of young, promising soldiers who have distinguished themselves in the present war.

Twenty-four young soldiers have, by Gen. Halleck's designation, already been appointed to cadetships, and the vacancies from the rebellious States are to be filled by young soldiers of promise, or the sons of those who have done good service in the field, to be designated by the commanders of the several military departments respectively.

If this policy is strictly carried out, West Point will become a place in which only the defenders of the nation are trained, and will be a tower of military strength to the nation.

Bad State in the South.

The Richmond Sentinel, of the 29th, has the following communication, which it says is the production of a gentleman whose social, political and professional standing is eminently conservative:

Is not the time come, or fast coming, to consider gravely these questions—Which let those ponder whom it may concern:

1. Is it not an invading of the pyramid to put property first, life next, liberty last? With out life, what is property—without liberty, what is life?
2. What is the thing we call property? What the foundations upon which its stability depends?
3. Is any man's right to what he calls his lands, negroes, crops, better than another's right to his life, limbs, liberty?
4. Can government rightfully take of some their life, limbs and liberty to protect for others their property, without at least equal right to take from these their property to make effectual the volunteered or constrained efforts of those?
5. Do the bipeds (mis-called) men who are willing to come out of this war with more pecuniary wealth than they had at its commencement, or even as much, know any thing of life? Let us teachings make them tremble.

An Uncle of Quantrell Committed to Prison.

On Monday of last week, George Stone was arrested at Georgetown, D. C., or a charge of having obtained his exemption papers by stating a falsehood in his affidavit. When taken before the Provost Marshal, he stated that his papers were prepared by a substitute broker named A. B. Quantrell, an uncle of the infamous murderer of the inhabitants of Lawrence, Kansas. In the afternoon Quantrell was arrested. It appears that Stone had borrowed money to purchase a substitute before he met Quantrell, who advised him to get exempted on the plea that he was the only son and support of aged and infirm parents. Stone declined to do this, but finally agreed to pay \$100 if he would get witnesses and procure the papers. Accordingly an affidavit was drawn, and Stone made his cross mark without knowing its precise contents.

Quantrell said that he was a printer and had published several papers in Maryland. His operations in substitute and in obtaining exemption papers have been quite extensive. He was committed to bail for a further hearing.

—During the drafting in New York the unpronounceable name of Benvenuto Bonquetors, 84 Bleeker street, was called out, but the name was such a sock-dollager to the crier all he could get out was the address, when he lustily called "84 Bleeker street," omitting the name. After several repetitions, however, the crier got hold of the name, but the individual did not appear.

The Mobile Daily Tribune of Aug. 18 says: There are sixteen vessels in the harbor at Pensacola, ten of which are vessels of war, and six transports. The Yankees are building two immense hospitals at the Navy Yard, each 300 feet long and three stories high. All the negroes are being sent to New Orleans to be placed in the Yankee armies in that place.

The Supposed Murderer Caught.

A few weeks ago a man known as Capt. Fred Streeter, with his young wife came to Winona from Ohio, and stopped here a short time. Just after he left on a down river boat, detectives from Ohio arrived, and immediately returned on his trail, who it appears overtook the object of their search at Kenosha, on Friday last. The Cleveland Herald of Tuesday has the following in regard to the affair:

Our readers will remember the horrible murder committed in Medina county about the first of last July, by which Mr. Shubel Coy, his wife and child were butchered in cold blood and the house set on fire to hide the traces of the heinous deed. Since that time the officers of Medina county have been hotly engaged in their efforts to trace out and secure the murderer.

Mr. S. B. Woodward, Prosecuting Attorney of that county, aided by Detective Burdison of Akron, finally got upon the trail of a man who was believed to be the murderer, and who resided in Medina. He left that place about the 15th of July, and came to Cleveland. He was gone from Medina about ten days, when he returned very flush with money, that he had made the acquaintance of a young lady in Cleveland. His story was not generally believed, and suspicion became aroused that he had something to do with the murder.

He was not arrested then, however, but left for his home. After his departure, however, other suspicious circumstances became known, and officers were put to work to trace him. It seems that he had traveled through Wisconsin and as far west as Winona, Minnesota, where he had relatives, and returned to Kenosha, Wisconsin, when he was nabbed by Mr. Woodward and Detective Burdison, and brought back to Medina.

The arrest was made last Friday. He had bought tickets to Boston, and would soon have been on the way there had it not been for the vigilance of the gentlemen sent after him. The circumstantial evidence is very strong against him.

While here, Streeter for some days sold tickets for the river and eastern railroad, under a commission from Mr. Morgan, agent, and became quite familiar with several of our citizens. It appears that he had made the acquaintance of a young lady at Dunleith while on his way here, and through some misapprehension wrote to her to meet him at a certain house in Chicago, we believe, which letter the lady promptly handed to her husband for perusal. This gentleman repaired to the place about starting for this place, declaring that he would shoot the author of the letter. The clerk of the boat ascertaining the facts would not allow him to proceed, and on the arrival of the boat here told a friend of Streeter that the Dunleith gentleman might be expected by the next boat.

This fact promptly hastened his departure from the place. He has a very young and interesting wife whom it is said he married against strong opposition from her parents, and having to borrow money about the time of the wedding occasion, and then soon after the arrival of the Coy family having plenty of money, is said to have first led to suspicions of his connection with the murder.

His wife and friends are certainly to be commiserated, and we would advise them to do any thing to prejudice the judicial investigation which he awaits.—Winona Republican.

Quantrell Heard From.

The St. Louis Union of the 15th says, Capt. William Weaver, now stopping in the city, has just received a letter from Capt. H. S. Marvin, son of Speaker Marvin—of Clinton, Henry county, Missouri. The Captain says that:

Lieut. Devinney today, Sept. 11, received a note purporting to be from Quantrell, notifying him to vacate the post, together with all military citizens, by 3 o'clock next Monday, yesterday, or that he would attack the place on that evening or that night, and burn the place and kill all the citizens. Major Pugh is absent and I do not know what steps he will take in the premises.

The publication, says the Cincinnati Commercial, of the correspondence between the President and Fernando Wood is a good thing. Mr. Wood gave it to the papers, and it is the only good thing he has done for his country for a long time.

It is not improper, we hope, to remember that Mr. Wood is a man of bad character, who was convicted of a penitentiary offense, and escaped by the Statute of Limitations. He gave the President his word that he had been "informed by an authority which he deemed likely to be well informed," that the Southern rebels would consent to be forgiven and take charge of the affairs of the Union. That is the Mayor's mare's nest, over which Vallandigham and the other secession co-operators have called so loudly. It is all they have to show for the assertion that the Union might have been restored before the battle of Fredericksburg.

—Major General Irvin McDowell is to be assigned to duty as superintendent of the regular recruiting service for the infantry and artillery regiments under a recent order from the War Department, as soon as the army retiring board—of which he is president—has concluded its labors.

—Burley, of the Boston Journal, says of the negro regiments quartered in the Park Barracks, New York: They are orderly, soldierly and quite at home. They smoke, swear and hang out of the windows with all the nonchalance of a white regiment—and act very much like white folks.

—A company of English capitalists have solicited from the Russian government the concession of a railroad from Moscow to Chassatopol. They demand the full and entire enjoyment of all the revenues of the line for one hundred years, leaving to the government the option of redemption after fifty years.

The official vote of Kentucky, as certified by the Board of Canvassers, is as follows:

Governor.....Bramlette, Union.....67,584
Wickliffe, Dem.....17,344
Majority for Bramlette.....50,240
Lieut. Governor, Jacob, Union.....65,851
Reed, Dem.....14,820
Majority for Jacob.....51,031

The rest of the State ticket was elected by about the same majority as the Lieutenant Governor. Six counties have not yet reported to the Secretary of State. In two of them, Harlan and Perry, representatives have brought in unofficial copies of the returns, showing a vote of 423 for Bramlette, and 40 for Wickliffe. In the other four, the guerrillas are supposed to have interfered with the elections or with the returns. The Hon. Ephraim L. Vanwinkle, of Somerset, formerly partner of Governor Bramlette, member of the Legislature, and late Bell-Everett State Elector at large, is to be Secretary of State, succeeding D. C. Wickliffe, of Lexington. Lieutenant Colonel John Boyle, of the 9th Kentucky Cavalry, succeeds John W. Finnell as Adjutant General.

The way they vote in Vermont.

Voting in Vermont is very one-sided, but the preponderance is gloriously on the right side. For instance in the late State election Cornwall voted 74 Union to 3 Opposition; Granville, 48 to 3; Leicester, 101 and 16; Salisbury, 142 and 19; and many other towns in like proportions.

The Dubuque Herald complains of a want of conservative papers in the West. If by conservative it means such papers as the Dubuque Herald, Indianapolis Sentinel, Chicago Times, and Cincinnati Enquirer, it is mistaken. They are sufficient to satisfy the demands of the little squads of politicians with traitorous instincts to be found about the country, and who are looking to what they call a reorganization of the Democratic party, with the special purpose of adapting it to purposes of their old masters down South, when the rebellion shall be crushed and the States restored to their allegiance.

J. A. Wheelock, the editor of the St. Paul Press, in an account of the murder of Hoffman, (he being within a short distance of the scene of the outrage), who he wrote to his paper, makes the following pungent remark:

The history of the Indian war thus far contains no example of audacity on the part of the Indian equal to that displayed in this affair, within gunshot of an encampment of United States troops—and if this is a specimen of the demoralization and discouragement produced among the Sioux by the recent expedition, another of the same sort would inevitably lead to an Indian raid through the streets of St. Paul.

The Richmond Enquirer of the 11, says: The office, type and presses of the Raleigh Standard, edited by Wm. Holden, have been destroyed by a company of Georgia soldiers. Mr. Holden was at Petersburg at the time. In return for this outrage, the citizens and friends of the paper destroyed the office of the State Journal. One Vance reached the spot after the destruction was completed, and begged the crowd to desist, rebuking them for the act, and telling them that no such example had been set in Lincoln's dominions.

An Italian editor, having written some thing against the military, was challenged by five officers and five subalterns. He fought and nearly killed one and commenced upon the others when the affair was stopped.

The London Times warns the Canadians that they must be prepared to take care of themselves in case of a war with the United States, which it states, is an aggressive power acquiring the habit of war. That paper says to Canada, that in case of war:

We should do our best for them, but at the same time our assistance would be nominal in this sense—that it would be quite impossible for us to defend them. Their own common sense must make this evident to them. They know the force which the Northern States have been employing in the subjugation of the South, and they can judge for themselves how comparatively small would be the number of troops which England could spare to meet such hosts.

The list of victims at Lawrence, as it now stands, foots up one hundred and thirty-seven killed, twenty-two wounded, and three missing. It is thought that the killed will reach as high as one hundred and fifty. A number of bodies were completely burned up. The loss in property will reach near one million dollars.

We regret to say that from recent information received here it is feared that several persons, former residents of St. Anthony and St. Peter, were included in the party recently murdered by the Indians on the Missouri River, while en route from the gold mines. Letters show that they intended to leave prior to the murder a few days. This fact tends to strengthen the supposition that they were a portion of the murdered party.—Atlas.

Certain unusual military demonstrations in St. Louis week before last are said to have been caused by the discovery of a plot to burn the city.

The Vermont Election.

Returns from one hundred and eighty-four towns foot up for Governor as follows:

Smith, Republican.....25,263
Redfield, Democrat.....10,303
Republican majority.....14,960

As far as heard from, the Republicans have elected one hundred and ninety-two members to the House of Representatives, and the Democrats but nineteen.

"The South."

"The South," if we use that phrase in its true sense, as including the entire population of the Southern States, has no interest in slavery. On the contrary an overwhelming majority of its population have a vital interest in the destruction of a system which, according to the open and repeated expression of the leading rebels, is the sole cause of the present war, which has brought such terrible distress upon the non-slaveholding people of the Southern States; and which, during times of profound peace, denied to that part of the white population the right of free speech, free press, remunerative labor, free schools and comfortable homes.

When men speak of "the rights of the South," let them remember that these are rights of which four hundred thousand slaveholders long deprived four and a half millions of white working men, so far as they have found expression, are for the total and immediate extinction of slavery.—N. Y. Evening Post.

EMIGRATION.—Has again taken a fresh start, and is now advancing in large companies on our unoccupied lands. It is truly encouraging to see the sturdy pioneer, again on his march of destiny. Twelve covered wagons and as many families, passed through here last Saturday, bound for homes, either in the Northwest part of the country, or in the adjoining county of Waseca.—Freeborn Co. Standard.

RIVER MATTERS.—The river at this point has been falling rapidly for several days, until it has reached a point within six or eight inches of the lowest stage of the season, and some of the larger packets have again been compelled to lay up for want of water, and those that continue to run are necessarily somewhat irregular in making time. For the past day or two there has been a slight rise, and we hope it will continue until we have a good stage of water for navigation, as it is of vital importance that a portion of our immense wheat crop should be shipped this fall, and a low stage of water will, undoubtedly, cause a depression in the price of our favorite staple.—Redwing Republican.

POTATOES.—Reports from the country state that potatoes are growing at a surprising rate, and that a very large yield is expected. They have fallen in price in market one-half as it was thought at first the supply would be small.—St. Cloud Dem.

RANSOMED BOY.—Some of the half-breeds who passed through town this week brought with them a German boy named Scherich, about fifteen years old, who, while living at Big Stone Lake last summer, had been shot in two places in the body by the Indians and finally taken prisoner. He was ransomed by a Catholic priest at St. Joseph, and sent by him to Bishop Grace, at St. Paul, by whom he will be directed to his father, at present living at New Ulm. A sum of money was raised for him by some of our citizens, and H. C. Burdick, with characteristic liberality, gave him a free pass on the stage to St. Paul.—St. Cloud Dem.

Just before the surrender of Wagner, our advents picked up Morris Lane, had a fight with the enemy with brickbats. An old tumble-down chimney afforded the weapons. After the first volley from the rebels, brickbats flew from both sides with great animation.

The Pike's Peak miner's story of a lode of silver four feet thick is considered one of the heaviest lodes ever offered to the public.

A Washington paper states on the authority of an officer in the Quartermaster's Department, that 630,000 soldiers passed through that city during the last year.

It is stated that Confederate bonds in England have gone down as low as 40 per cent. discount.

The Richmond Enquirer advocates a new mode of retaliation. It is to fill Charleston with Union prisoners and let Gen. Gilmore bombard the city. Amiable creatures!

STATE OF MINNESOTA, COUNTY OF ST. CLOUD, ss.—In Probate Court.—In the matter of the estate of Adam Albright, late of said county deceased.

Upon reading and filing the petition of Michael Augsburg, of said county, representing that he is a creditor of the estate of Adam Albright late of said county deceased, intestate, and praying that letters of administration upon the estate of said deceased may issue to himself:

It is ordered that said application be heard and determined before me at my office in the city of Stillwater, in said county, on the 14th day of October next, at 10 o'clock a. m. of that day.

And it is further ordered, that notice of said application and hearing be given to all persons interested in said estate, by publishing a copy of this order for three successive weeks prior to said day of hearing, in the Stillwater Messenger, a weekly newspaper published in the said county of Washington.

HOLLIS R. MURDOCK, Judge of Probate. Dated, Stillwater, Sept. 21, 1863. 2-4.

HAVANA CIGARS, a large assortment, at the very lowest prices, to close. CARL E. CO.

New Advertisements.

FARMING LANDS FOR SALE

I wish to sell the following described lands in Washington County:
Sw 2 of ne 2 and ne 2 of se 2, sec. 20, T. 29 N. 20.
Sw 2 of nw 2 and nw 2 of sw 2 of sec. 21, T. 29 N. 20.
The above is first quality unimproved land, situated about 4 miles from Stillwater, and will be sold cheap for cash.
Inquire at this office, or of EDWARD FLINN, Sept. 22, 1863.—2-6.

MANHOOD;

HOW LOST! HOW RESTORED! Just Published, in a Social Envelope. Price 5 Cents. A Lecture on the Nature, Treatment & Radical Cure of Nervousness or Neural Weakness, Indolence, Emotion, Sexual Debility and Impediments to Marriage, generally, Nervousness, Consumption, Epilepsy and Fits, Mental and Physical Languor, Tremor, Stammer, St. Vitus's Dance, &c., &c., by ROBERT T. WELLS, M. D., Author of the Green Book, &c. The world renowned author in an admirable Lecture, clearly proves from his own experience that the most consumptive of Neural weakness may be effectually treated without medicine, and without dangerous surgery, by which every effort, no matter what, his condition may be, may cure himself cheaply, privately, and safely. This Lecture will prove a boon to thousands upon thousands. Sent under seal, in a plain envelope, to any address, on the receipt of six cents, or two postage stamps, by address to CHAS. J. C. KLINE, 157 Bowery, New York. Post Office Box 4556.

NEW BROADCAST GRAIN SOWER.

INGALL'S PATENT. The subscriber, having purchased the Patent for INGALL'S "NEW BROADCAST GRAIN SOWER," for Washington County, begs leave to state to the public, and particularly to the Farmers of this county, that he has one of these Grain Sowers at his shop on SECOND STREET, OPPOSITE LEVY & DANIEL'S STORE.

The Stillwater Messenger.

"Be just, and fear not—Let all the ends thou aim'st at, be thy Country's, thy God's, and Truth's."

VOLUME 8.

STILLWATER, MINNESOTA, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 29, 1863.

NUMBER 3.

THE STILLWATER MESSENGER. A. J. VAN VORHES, Prop'r.

Is furnished to subscribers for one dollar per year in advance. Single copies are sold at five cents. An additional charge of fifty cents will be made when payment is delayed beyond that time.

OFFICE IN GERRY'S BLOCK, MAIN STREET.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.	
(12 lines, 100 words or less) constitute a square.	
One square, for one insertion, each additional square, 10 cents.	
One-fourth column, 3 months, 100 cents.	
One-half column, 3 months, 150 cents.	
One column, 3 months, 200 cents.	
One column, 6 months, 350 cents.	
One column, 1 year, 500 cents.	
Business cards, 5 lines or less, 1 year, 400 cents.	
Advertisements not marked on the copy for a specific number of insertions will be continued until ordered to be discontinued. Written or verbal notice, they shall be ordered to be discontinued. Advertisements will be charged for each change of advertisement. Discontinued advertisements invariably charged extra.	

B. F. EMERSON, SURVEYOR, Lakeland - Minn.

REMOVED. JOHN DISCH, TAILOR, STILLWATER, MINNESOTA.

Has removed to his new rooms, opposite the Lake House, Main street, where he is prepared to do all business in his line in the best and latest style, and at the lowest prices. Repairing done to order.

J. K. REINER, M. D. Physician and Surgeon, STILLWATER, MINN.

H. F. NOYES, M. D. Physician and Surgeon, OFFICE in Holcomb's, very centrally located, (up stairs), Main street, Stillwater, Minnesota. Residence, corner of Cherry and Fourth streets.

Wm. M. McCLUER, ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW, Office in Murdock Bros. Block, Chestnut street, Stillwater, Minnesota.

L. E. TECOMEN, Attorney and Counsellor at Law, OFFICE IN GERRY'S BLOCK, MAIN STREET, STILLWATER, MINNESOTA.

CORNMAN AND STORNEY, ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW, AND CLAIM AGENTS, OFFICE on the second floor, of the building occupied by Foster & Bro., Main street, Stillwater, Minnesota.

RUDOLPH LEHMICKE, Attorney at Law, AND NOTARY PUBLIC, Office in Holcomb's Block, Stillwater, Minn.

HOLLIS R. MURDOCK, ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW AND General Agent, Stillwater, Minnesota. Stillwater, April 30, 1861.

Howe's Standard Scales. FOR SALE BY Vanderford, Dickerson & Co., 121 and 123 Main Street, Chicago. Weigh out of level No Check Book. All prices quoted on basis of 100 lbs.

FAIRBANKS' STANDARD S C A L E S Also, Warehouse Trucks, Letter Presses, etc. FAIRBANKS, GREENLEAF & CO., 172 Lake Street, CHICAGO. Agents for all the principal cities.

M. S. WILLARD, FURNITURE DEALER, Main Street, Stillwater, Minnesota. ELEGANT, Medium and Plain Household Furniture, Mattresses, Looking Glasses, &c. Sent post paid to any address, by JAS. C. FARGO, Sup't.

DAVID MEAD, Boot and Shoe Maker, MAIN ST., STILLWATER, Is prepared to make everything in the Boot and Shoe line in a superior and elegant manner. Particular attention paid to repair- ing. Jan. 21, 1862-47.

C. De MONTREVILLE, M. D., DENTIST Office on Third Street, first building West of the Post Office. ST. PAUL, MINNESOTA. On the first Monday and Tuesday of each month Dr. De Montreville will be at the Saw- yer House, and attend to any dental operations required. Jan. 12, 1863-7.

WESTING & TORIUS, Respectfully ask the public of Stillwater and the St. Croix Valley to examine their New Goods and Prices, as the Goods have been purchased with cash and at a favorable stage of the markets. They will therefore sell as cheap as any *Sawyer House* in the State, and will warrant every article sold. April 28, 1863-1863.

E. A. H. 2. ANTHONY, Manufacturers of Photographic Materials, 501 BROADWAY, N. Y.

CARD PHOTOGRAPHS.

Our Catalogue now embraces considerably over **Four Thousand** different subjects (to which additions are continually being made) of Portraits of Eminent Americans, etc. viz:

32 MAJOR-GENERALS	200 STATESMEN
100 BISHOPS	120 DIVINES
200 COLONELS	110 ACTORS
54 LIEUT.-COLONELS	30 ARTISTS
80 OTHER OFFICERS	112 STAGES
60 NAVY OFFICERS	45 PROMINENT WOMEN
147 PROMINENT FOREIGN PORTRAITS	

5,000 COPIES OF WORKS OF ART,
Including reproductions of the most celebrated Engravings, Paintings, Statues, &c. Catalogues sent on receipt of stamp. An order for One Dozen PICTURES from our Catalogue will be filled on receipt of \$1.50, and sent by mail free.

Photographic Albums.

Of these we manufacture a great variety, ranging in price from 50 cents to \$50 each. Our ALBUMS have the reputation of being superior in beauty and durability to any others. The smaller kinds can be sent safely by mail at a postage of six cents per copy. The more expensive can be sent by express.

STEREOPHONES AND STEREOSCOPIC VIEWS.

Our Catalogue of these will be sent to any address on receipt of stamp.

E. A. H. 2. ANTHONY,
Manufacturers of Photographic Materials,
501 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

EXPRESS LINE. AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY.

1863 - - - - - 1863
General Express Forwarders
Between all Ports.
East, West, North and South.

Each Express is sent on a first-class passenger steamer, accompanied by a trustworthy messenger, provided with the highest quality of goods.

The successful facilities and great extent of the routes of this established Company, enable them to transport with the greatest safety and speed.

COIN, BANK BILLS, JEWELRY, VALUABLE PACKAGES.

And packages of all kinds, as well as merchandise.

AT RATES AS LOW AS ANY OTHER RESPONSIBLE COMPANY.

All losses and damages promptly adjusted.

COLLECTION DEPARTMENT.

Particular attention given to the collection of NOTES, DRAFTS, BILLS, ACCOUNTS, and BILLS OF PURCHASE sent with goods to be collected on delivery.

Goods with invoices to be collected on delivery at the same, should be marked G. O. D., and amount marked on Package or Box.

Extension of Territory.

This Company, have recently extended their lines, and established offices at all points on the Upper Mississippi, including Winona, Wabasha, Red Wing, Prescott, and St. Paul, connecting with Burlington & Co's Express to the principal points in the territory of Minnesota; also for Crow Wing, Bemidji, and the British Columbia coast.

Offices have also been established on the St. Croix River, at Hudson and Stillwater. On the St. Peter's River at St. Peter, Mankato and Faribault.

On the Chippewa River, at Eau Claire. They have also extended their lines westward in Iowa, and established office at Iowa Falls, Fort Dodge and Sioux City.

Connections are made in New York with Wells Fargo & Co, for California, Oregon, &c. At Toronto, with British and American Express for Montreal, Quebec, Portland, and all parts of the old country.

At St. Joseph, by overland Mail Company, or Pike's Peak, California, &c.

JAS. C. FARGO, Sup't.

SPERMATOCHEA CAN BE CURED.

DR. RAND'S SPECIFIC cures Spermatorrhea, Seminal weakness, Impotency, &c., speedily and effectually. Its effects are truly magical. A trial of the Specific will convince the most skeptical of its merits. Price \$1 a box. Sent post paid to any address, by S. C. UPHAM, 304 Chestnut street, Philadelphia, Pa. Circulars sent free.

BRICKS! BRICKS!! Extra Quality Cheap for Cash.

FREDERICK STERNACKER has a kiln of NEW BRICKS
On Sun Fish Lake, in Holcomb's Addition for sale.

DACONS' BURNER - A New Coal Oil Lamp, To burn without chimneys—a good thing, and very cheap, by CARL & CO.

FOR SALE.

I wish to sell my farm, of forty acres, 44 miles from Stillwater, in the township of Dayton. The whole farm is under cultivation, with dwelling house and stable, good barn, 20 by 24 feet, and an excellent well of water.

WM. O'NEIL,
August 18, 1863.

THE DEAD CHRIST. BY MISS. HOWE.

Take the dead Christ to my chamber,
Thou Christ I have brought from Rome;
O'er all the living ones,
He has reached his Western home.
He lies in peace,
And I'll give life to children,
Where through weary midnight morning,
He shall leave no nightman's mark.

The name I bear is holy,
Thou that I love by birth,
And I'll give life to children,
Where through weary midnight morning,
He shall leave no nightman's mark.

But the time comes swiftly toward me,
When the dead Christ will be more to me
Than all I hold to-day.

Lay the dead Christ beside me,
Oh I press him to my heart,
I would hold him long and tenderly
Till the dawn should start;
Till the dawn should start;
Till the dawn should start;

Reproach and iron they took me—
Toward the fire, the many lands,
From the clasp of children,
I stretch my feeble hands;
And I stretch my feeble hands;
And I stretch my feeble hands;

Thou that I love by birth,
And I'll give life to children,
Where through weary midnight morning,
He shall leave no nightman's mark.

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THE GRAVES OF GETTYSBURG.

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July 31. Arrangements have been made to purchase a part of the battle-field of Gettysburg for a cemetery, in which it is proposed to gather the remains of our dead. The ground embraces the point of the desperate attack made upon the left flank of our army, right about the stone which God's own high power can bid. Stones have already sailed with Pennsylvania in this project.

Let us say where they fell,
When their work was done so well!
Dumb and motionless—having others
All the glories won to tell.

All the yellow harvest-fields,
Cursed with a crimson flood,
As the battle raged so red-hot!
As the battle raged so red-hot!

They, with faces to the foe,
Lost to pain, and pain, and woe;
Armored in the inspiration
Of the old heroic glow.

Nothing grandly told to death—
Eyes that look'd on death—
Soul-fulfilling for the future—
Here they piled the trampled dead!

Here lay Liberty they stood,
With their roots in their blood,
On a grand historic mound!

Let us say where they lie,
In their awful martyrdom;
They will shimmer with awe,
State of walling far and wide.

And their story shall be told,
When the present, gray and old,
Loses each distinctive feature
In the future's simple fold.

Well, the work was fitly done!
Well, the work was fitly done!
But this spot that bloodied with battle—
There's no rarer "mark" the sun!

Let us say where they fell,
When their work was done so well!
Dumb and motionless—having others
All the glories won to tell.

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THE FOUNDATION REACHED.

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The order of the Secretary of War directing that three prisoners from South Carolina be placed in close confinement and held as hostages for three colored sailors captured on board the gunboat Isaac Smith, and incarcerated in Charleston jail, puts the question of the treatment of soldiers of African descent on the right footing. A practical test is just presented to Fort Davis & Co. A cup is furnished for their drinking, from which they can drain all the torment and blood they have stomach for.

These three colored seamen were captured as long ago as last January. The crew of the Isaac Smith were speedily exchanged and sent home, but the three negroes, though born in the State of New York, of free parents, were thrust into Charleston jail and have been kept there till the present time, if indeed they have not died of their treatment, or been sold into slavery.

"An eye for an eye, and a tooth for a tooth," is exactly the medicine for such cases, and if the rebels believe, as they allege, that their eyes and teeth are better than those of Union soldiers, white or black, it will become them to show their faith by awarding to prisoners of war the treatment prescribed by civilized nations. It is for them to make their selection. If they choose to hang, enslave and imprison, there is material enough to work on for the present, and there will be fewer prisoners taken or lost hereafter.

While our Government has its hand in, we suggest that inquiry be made for the negroes captured by the enemy at Galveston. The last we heard of them they had been sold at public auction, and were being dragged painfully to the interior of Texas. Pious cries went up from their mothers and brothers in the free State of Massachusetts, but all to no purpose. They had gone, with patriotism in their hearts, to bear up against the onward flag of the Union. They fell into rebel hands and were condemned to a living death. At that time we had not the means of making our demands heard by the pirates who held them. We have the means now. Let the demand be made, and let it comprehend those who were lost at Milliken's Bend and Wagner.

We have now reached the foundation stone of the rebellion. The Southern Confederacy was reared on the principle that man can have property in man. Upon that impious assumption it must stand or fall. Hence we find the Richmond papers logically contending that the enslavement of colored soldiers is only returning to its master that which is lawfully his own, and the execution of their officers only punishing rioters and the disturbers of the public peace.

These are the ideas upon which the rebellion exists—without which it could not exist. They are opposite as the poles to the ideas upon which the Union exists, and there is no middle ground. One or the other must be overthrown by the logic of the sword.

A case of mail has been sent to President Lincoln by the Tyeon of Japan, constituting him, of course, a knight who hereafter can only properly be addressed by the title of "Sir." Sir Abraham's new coat of armor is thus described: An umbrella-like helmet of fabricated sheets of steel and copper, shields the head, while a vandike of interwoven silk cord and lacquered network falls gracefully upon the shoulders. The outside of the helmet is profusely ornamented with chrysanthemums of gold, in beautiful open work in black lacquer, with now and then a trimming of purest silver. The visor is of copper, lacquered in scarlet and brown. The arm-lets are of the finest copper chain-work. The breast plate is of copper intersected with parallel strips of lacquer, and woven together with delicate wire and gold cord. A sort of kit accompanies the armor, and with lacquered leggings grotesquely formed, completes the suit.

The *Tieki*, of Turin, states that conferences were lately held in Lucern for the purpose of discussing the expediency of piercing a tunnel through Mount Gothard. Delegates from thirteen cantons and three half cantons attended, the population represented by them amounting to about two millions of souls. According to one of the two projects presented, the tunnel is to be pierced at an altitude of twelve hundred metres above the level of the sea, and at one hundred metres above that of Tessin and Uri. Its length is one hundred and fifty-three kilometres, and may be pierced by the aid of two shafts, one one hundred and sixty-three, and the other two hundred and ninety-six metres in depth. According to the second project, the tunnel is to be pierced at an altitude of fifteen hundred metres above the level of the sea, which if that of the celebrated hospice, will only be ninety-eight kilometres in length, but, as a set-off, the rest of the line passes through the most unfavorable ground possible.

The demand for tea is said to be steadily on the increase in Great Britain. In nine years the consumption increased from sixty-one million to seventy-eight million pounds.

A Thrilling Story.

As early as 998, Erick Rande, an Icelandic chief, fitted out an expedition of twenty-five galleys at Sennell, and having manned them with sufficient crews of colonists, set forth from Iceland in what appeared to be a more congenial climate.

They sailed upon the ocean fifteen days and saw no land. The next day brought with it a storm and many a gallant vessel sank in the deep. Mountains of ice covered the water as far as the eye could reach, and but a few galleys escaped destruction. The morning of the 17th was clear and cloudless; the sea was calm, and far away to the northward could be seen the glare of ice-fields reflected on the sky. The remains of the shattered fleet gathered together to pursue their voyage, but the galleys of Erick Rande were not there.

The crew of the galleys which was driven further down than the rest, reported that as the morning broke, the large fields of ice that covered the ocean were driven by the current past them, and that they beheld the galleys of Erick Rande borne by resistless force and the speed of the wind before a tremendous field of ice; her crew had lost all control over her, and they were tossing their arms in wild agony. Scarcely a moment had elapsed before it was walked in by a hundred ice-balls, and the whole mass moved forward and was soon beyond the horizon.

That the galleys of the narrator escaped was wonderful; it remained, however, uncontradicted, and the vessel of Erick Deane was never more seen.

Half a century after that a Danish colony was established on the western coast of Greenland. The crew of the vessel which carried the colonists thither, in their excursions into the interior, crossed a range of hills that stretched to the northward; they had approached nearer to the pole than any preceding adventurers. Upon looking down from the summit of the hills they beheld a vast and interminable field of ice undulating in various places, and formed into a thousand grotesque shapes.

They saw, not far from the shore, a figure of an ice vessel, with glittering icicles instead of masts arising from it. Curiosity prompted them to approach, and they beheld a dismal sight; figures of men in every attitude of woe were upon the deck, but they were icy cold; one figure alone stood erect and with folded arms leaning against the mast. A hatchet was procured and the ice split away, and the features of a chieftain disclosed, pale and deathly and free from decay.

This was doubtless the vessel, and that the figure and form of Erick Rande, Bannished with cold, and in agony of despair, his crew had fallen around him. The spray of the ocean and the fog had frozen as it lighted upon them and covered each figure with an icy robe, which the short lived glance of a Greenland sun had not time to remove. The Dances gazed upon the spectacle with trembling eyes. They knew not but the scene might be their fate too. They knelt down on the deck and muttered a prayer in their native tongue for the souls of the frozen crew, then hurriedly left the place, for night was gathering around them.

A Big Blast.
The most remarkable blast in the history of iron mining took place at the Lake Superior mine a short time since. In ordinary ones but one and a half inch hole in diameter is drilled, but in this case one of four inches, and eighteen feet in depth, was made, distant from the edge of the cliff about ten feet, into which one keg of powder was put and exploded as a preliminary, and which had the effect to open a seam fifty feet deep. Sixteen kegs of powder were then put in as a final charge which threw down over three thousand tons of ore so completely broken up that the largest portion was small enough to load on the cars for shipment without further reduction.

In filling up the signal corps of the army now organizing under the law passed at the last session of Congress, one or two expert telegraph operators are to be commissioned as lieutenants. These officers will have charge of the light field telegraph—these lines which are under the control of the signal corps, and which in battle or at sieges, are run out and worked on the field or in trenches under fire.

Gertrude Weber, a servant girl, was so badly beaten with broomsticks by her New York mistress because she proposed to leave her situation, that her life is despaired of.

"Ah," says Villiam, "I'm afraid cavalry's a failure in this here unnatural contest. Ha," says Villiam, replacing looking behind him, "what is this spectacle which mine eyes behold?"

A cloud of dust opened near us and we saw Captain Samuyle Sanuyle rushing right into headquarters, followed by Company 6, having an aged and very reliable contraband in charge.

"Samuyle, Samuyle," says Villiam fiercely, "expound why you leave the field with your force in this critical period in the history of the United States of America?"

"I'm supporting the constitution," says Villiam breathlessly. "I'm a conservative, and—" Here Samuyle mumbled over some thing and fell flat on his stomach.

"By all that's blue," says Villiam frantically, "why don't some body shoot that unnatural dog?"

I looked, my boy, and behold it was my freedman, Bologna, who had run between the legs of the fallen warrior with the remains of a captured Confederate chicken.

"I whistled, my boy, and the faithful creature angled toward me with mitigated ears."

"I'm supporting the constitution," repeated Samuyle, rising to his feet and examining a black bottle to see if any thing had split. "I'm a conservative, and have left the field to restore this here misguided contraband to his owner, which is an inoffensive rebel. War," says Samuyle convincingly, "does not affect the constitution."

"Ah," says Villiam, "that's very true. Take the African chieftain to his proper master, and tell him the United States does not war against the rights of man."

Now, it happened, my boy, that the withdrawal of this force to carry out the constitution so weakened the Advance Guard that the Southern Confederacy commenced to gain ground, and Villiam was obliged to form Company 3, Regiment 5, in line immediately for a charge to the rescue. He got the splendid corps to leave the distillery where they were quartered, for a few minutes, and says he:

"There's bein' for you, my nice little boy! Here's veteran centurians for you."

"Yes," says I admiringly. "I never saw such red nosed noses together before in all my life."

"Ah," says Villiam, "there's a nary red about them except their noses. And now you will see me lead a charge destined to cover six pages in the future history of the United States."

"Soldiers of the Potomac!" says Villiam, drawing his sword, and hastily sharpening it on the left profile of his geometrical steel, "your comrades are engaged nine hundred and fifty thousand demoralized and routed rebels, and you are called upon to charge bayonets. Follow me."

Not a man moved, my boy. Many of them had families, and more were engaged to be married to the women of America. They were brave but not free men.

Villiam drew his breath, and then says he:

"The United States of America, born on the Fourth of July, 1776, calls upon you to charge bayonets. Come on my brave flowers of manhood!"

THE GRAVES OF GETTYSBURG.

THE GRAVES OF GETTYSBURG.
July 31. Arrangements have been made to purchase a part of the battle-field of Gettysburg for a cemetery, in which it is proposed to gather the remains of our dead. The ground embraces the point of the desperate attack made upon the left flank of our army, right about the stone which God's own high power can bid. Stones have already sailed with Pennsylvania in this project.

Let us say where they fell,
When their work was done so well!
Dumb and motionless—having others
All the glories won to tell.

All the yellow harvest-fields,
Cursed with a crimson flood,
As the battle raged so red-hot!
As the battle raged so red-hot!

They, with faces to the foe,
Lost to pain, and pain, and woe;
Armored in the inspiration
Of the old heroic glow.

Nothing grandly told to death—
Eyes that look'd on death—
Soul-fulfilling for the future—
Here they piled the trampled dead!

Here lay Liberty they stood,
With their roots in their blood,
On a grand historic mound!

Let us say where they lie,
In their awful martyrdom;
They will shimmer with awe,
State of walling far and wide.

And their story shall be told,
When the present, gray and old,
Loses each distinctive feature
In the future's simple fold.

Well, the work was fitly done!
Well, the work was fitly done!
But this spot that bloodied with battle—
There's no rarer "mark" the sun!

Let us say where they fell,
When their work was done so well!
Dumb and motionless—having others
All the glories won to tell.

Let us say where they lie,
In their awful martyrdom;
They will shimmer with awe,

STILLWATER MESSENGER.

A. B. STICKNEY, EDITOR.

Tuesday, - - September 29, 1863.

A Final Call.

Whereas in the service, it is absolutely necessary that all outstanding accounts with the MESSENGER Office should be adjusted at once, A. B. STICKNEY, Editor, will contact the official and financial business of the office for three years or during the war and is fully authorized to settle all outstanding accounts. If this call is not responded to at once, legal measures will be resorted to in due season.

A. J. VAN VORHES.

Republican Union Ticket.

For Governor, STEPHEN MILLER, of Stevens County.
For Lieutenant-Governor, CHARLES D. SHERWOOD, of Fillmore County.
For Secretary of State, DAVID BLAKELY, of Olmsted County.
For Auditor of State, CHARLES McLEATH, of Nicollet County.
For State Treasurer, CHARLES SCHEFFER, of Washington County.
For Attorney General, GORDON E. COLE, of Rice County.
For Clerk of the Supreme Court, GEO. F. POTTER, of Houston County.

Legislative Ticket.

For Representatives, ANSELL SMITH, JESSE H. SOULE, R. R. HENRY.

County Ticket.

For County Treasurer, A. C. LULL.
For Register of Deeds, J. H. SAWYER.
For Sheriff, GEO. DAVIS.
For County Attorney, L. R. COHNMAN.
For Court Commissioner, A. VAN VORHES.
For Coroner, P. E. WALKER.
For County Commissioners, 2d Dist.—H. A. JACKMAN, 3d Dist.—JOSEPH SCHUPP, 4th Dist.—L. A. HUNTON, 5th Dist.—JOSEPH HASKELL.

THE NEWS.

Elsewhere are published at length the telegraphic dispatches which have been received. As usual they are unsatisfactory because almost unintelligible. The substance of it all is that there has been a two days' battle fought in East Tennessee or Northern Georgia. On Saturday we were victorious, on Sunday we were beaten, giving to the rebels a victory barren of results, and achieved at frightful cost. At noon of Monday Rosecrans is safe in Chattanooga holding a position from which he can not be dislodged.

Richmond is filled with mourning and the rebels have not the heart to claim a victory. The army of the Potomac is once more upon the war path and a few brief miles intervene between Meade and Lee. The rebels are reported in force at Gordonsville, about 75 miles north-west from Richmond. Gilmore is busy at work getting his Cummings' Point batteries in readiness for a second dose of Greek fire which this time, we hope, will be administered in all-potent quantities and in accordance with the old prescription, "externally, internally, and eternally." It is sure cure for treason.

The Press says that as the Second Minnesota is in Braunton's division, they must have participated in the hottest part of the action of the first day's battle at Chattanooga.

Gov. Andrews of Massachusetts has been re-nominated by acclamation. Hatch's Battalion has been ordered to Pembina. Gold has advanced to 394. Flour is a 10c. better. Wheat firm but very quiet for want of supply.

The Newburyport Herald says, Rev. J. C. Fletcher of this city meets with another mishap. We related the other day how the steamer on which he was to sail for Rio got back for repairs and sailed again, leaving him behind with nothing to wear—almost all his luggage going on. At once he started for Brazil, by way of England; and now when he is half the way over, hastening forward to get his clothes, papers, &c., at Rio, the steamer has returned a second time for repairs, so that when he reaches Rio, he will be in the same plight as he was when he left New York.

ROSECRANS ATTACKED BY BRAGG.

The Battle Commenced on Saturday, the 19th.

DESPERATE FIGHTING AND HEAVY LOSS.

Rosecrans Falls Back to Chattanooga.

FROM ROSECRANS DEPARTMENT.

GENERAL ENGAGEMENT BETWEEN ROSECRANS AND BRAGG, COMMENCED LAST SATURDAY—DESPERATE FIGHTING AND REPULSE ON BOTH SIDES—ROSECRANS DRIVEN BACK TO CHATTANOOGA.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE CUMBERLAND, Grandville Springs, Ga., Sept. 19.

A desperate engagement commenced this morning at 11 o'clock. The rebels made a heavy attack on the corps of Gen. Thomas, forming the left wing of our army, and at the same time they attacked the right wing, which was thought to be a feint.

Gen. Cook's and Gen. Crittenden's troops were thrown into the engagement as convenience offered, the main portion of their forces being on the march at the time.

The fight on the left was of a very desperate character. The enemy was repulsed, but on being reinforced regained their position from which they were subsequently driven after a severe engagement of an hour and a half. Gen. Thomas' forces then charged the rebels for nearly a mile and a half punishing them badly.

About 2 o'clock in the afternoon the rebels made a fierce dash on our center, composed of the divisions of Generals Van Cleve and Reynolds.

Gen. Van Cleve's forces were struck in the right flank, and being vigorously pushed by the rebels, fell back until Gen. Carter's line was broken and the troops became much scattered.

Gen. Thomas on the left and Gen. Davis on the right then pushed forward their forces, vigorously toward the Gap, and after a hard fight, recovered the ground which had been lost on the center. The fight disclosed the enemy's intention, which evidently was to get between us and Chattanooga.

The general engagement which commenced at 11 A. M. lasted till about 6 P. M.

Gen. Palmer who had gathered together our scattered forces and Gen. Negley who had been sent from the right flank to feel the center, pushed forward and re-established our line as it had been before the battle along the Chickamauga Creek.

The country where the battle was fought is level but thickly overgrown with small timber and brushwood, and is very unfavorable for the use of artillery, very little of which was therefore used.

The casualties in wounded are heavy, but extremely light in killed for so heavy a musketry engagement. The fight on the left was one continuous roll of musketry for an hour or more.

No general officers were injured. Col. Hong and 3rd Cavalry, commanding batteries, were wounded.

Battery C of the 5th artillery was lost and afterward recaptured by the 7th Indiana.

The battle is not yet over and will doubtless be continued to-morrow. Rebel prisoners taken represent that the corps of Gen. Hill, Polk, Johnston and Longstreet were in the engagement.

Our men were in good spirits and cheerful. A special to the Cincinnati Commercial gives the following account of Saturday's fighting:

The battle opened at 11 o'clock in the vicinity of Widow Glim's on the road leading from McLamora's Cave to Chattanooga, and soon became general, the enemy maneuvering his troops excellently.

Early in the action the rebels made an impetuous charge on the famous Loomis battery, and five out of six Parrott guns were captured.

The division on the center being hard pressed, broke and retreated in disorder. Col. Barnett planted his battery—soon checking the pursuing enemy, who in turn were driven in disorder over the same ground.

Davis' division was driven back with heavy loss. Every gun of the 8th Indiana Battery was lost when the forces rallied and re-took the guns.

Reynolds was pressed heavily, but stubbornly held his position, not breaking his line.

Palmer, who was overwhelmed, failed to get off his whole battery, and two guns were lost.

Van Cleve, fighting gallantly lost ground, and overpowered, failed to regain position.

Our line pressed severely, wavered, and the rebels exulting over their apparent success, made the air resound with cheers.

We have captured several hundred prisoners, many of whom are from East Tennessee. We took ten guns and lost seven.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 24.

A dispatch from Rosecrans, dated at his headquarters last night, says I can not be dislodged from my present position. Another dispatch from one of Rosecrans' Staff, dated 11:40 last night, says fighting to day—23d.

New York, Sept. 24.

Official advices from Rosecrans' army state that there are no indications of another battle.

The rebel losses on Saturday and Monday were tremendous.

CHATTANOOGA, Sept. 24.

No attack has yet been made by the enemy, though it was confidently expected to-day. Our position has been vastly strengthened meanwhile by additional works commanding the approaches from the South, while the flanks and communications are amply cared for.

The army is in the best of spirits since the fact became apparent that Chickamauga was almost as much of a defeat for the rebels as for us.

Rosecrans was rapturously received along the lines this P. M.

The only demonstration to-day was by a heavy column of rifle and artillery threatening our left, but crossing the Mission Ridge toward Ringold, without replying to our artillery. It is believed the movement is to intercept Buanaide, who is expected by the rebels.

The battle of Chickamauga River is probably much overestimated at the North, and there is no occasion for alarm for the safety of this army.

Richmond papers of the 23d do not claim a victory.

The Richmond Sentinel, of yesterday, cautions its readers against receiving the accounts, so far as received, as proof of entire success in that quarter—admitting that the battles of Saturday and Sunday were not conclusive, the "claiming that the advantage was entirely on their side."

The Richmond Enquirer of the 23d says the battle was twelve miles from Ringold, and on Saturday Rosecrans' army was driven two miles by a combined charge of the corps of D. H. Hill and Polk.

The Union artillery fire was the heaviest that has taken place during the war. It also says that on Saturday Wood's division of Longstreet's corps made an attack and was repulsed.

A dispatch reports that on Sunday the Union forces fell back eight miles, and says that the rebel loss was 5,000 killed and wounded.

The proportion of officers was very heavy. It claims that the rebels took 2,000 prisoners and seven pieces of artillery on Saturday, and a heavy smoke on that night indicated that Rosecrans was burning his stores.

Other dispatches of the same tenor are published. Gen. Graham, taken prisoner at Gettysburg, returned to Washington on the 23d. He says two divisions of Longstreet's corps with 81 pieces of artillery, which he saw moving across the bridge at Richmond, were sent to Bragg.

Two brigades of Pickett's and Wise's Legion are also sent to him.

The news of the battle with Rosecrans was received with disappointment, as they expected to hear of his annihilation and the expulsion of all Union men from East Tennessee. Instead of this Richmond again mourns over her heavy losses, and acknowledge no advantages resulting as yet.

A Copperhead Bully Kicked by a Lady.

The Rockland (Me.) Gazette tells the following in relation to the gross brutal insult of a lady of that place by one A. P. Gould.

The lady whom he insulted had no male friend by her side to resent the attack, but they are informed that a sister who accompanied her, and who was a member of the same Southern society, and knows how to estimate Northern traitors—expressed her contempt of this gentleman (G.) by a few applications of the soles of a pretty thick pair of boots to his person.

—Let Lee drive Meade into Washington and the success of the Democratic party would be no longer doubtful," says the Richmond Enquirer—Jeff. Davis organ.

There is an intimate relationship, and a warm sympathy between Northern Copperheads and Southern Confederates. A defeat of the rebels on the battle-field does nearly as much harm to the Copperheads as to the Confederates. When the rebellion is crushed by the bullets of the loyal men the Copperhead party will be tumbling into the same grave by the ballots of the loyal citizens. In life they were united—in death let them not be divided.

—The Portland Advertiser, a Copperhead sheet, has discovered why its party was defeated in Maine. It was because "Patriotic men had the idea that a vote in condemnation of the Administration would be a vote of encouragement to the rebels," and that it would be safer to "overlook its mistakes than to do anything calculated to weaken or embarrass it."

Why didn't the Advertiser come to that conclusion before the election took place?

—It may be convenient to know that a quart of flour weighs one pound; a quart of cornmeal one pound and two ounces; a quart of butter one pound and one ounce; a quart of best sugar one pound; a quart of white sugar, powdered, one pound and one ounce; a quart of best brown sugar one pound and ten ounces; ten eggs weigh one pound; though this depends somewhat upon the size; sixteen large table spoons make a pint.—Ohio Farmer.

The Draft in Rhode Island.

The draft in Rhode Island has been completed with the following result:

Number required.....2,880
Number drafted.....2,880
Total number obtained.....2,880
Total number held.....2,880
Total number received.....2,880
Total number received.....2,880

Light, East and West.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

A sailor, fresh from a long voyage, was one day sauntering with a friend through a graveyard, reading the inscriptions on the stones, when he stumbled on a couplet which provoked his infinite disgust. It ran thus:

"Weep not for me, my children dear:
I am not dead but sleeping here."

"Now," said Jack, "if I was dead I'd own it." It was a sensible remark, and does credit to Jack's candor and straightforwardness, but it proves him entirely unfit to edit a Copperhead Journal.

Two or three months ago, the old Democratic flockers in California, who have been at loggerheads ever since the Breckenridge split, resolved to come together and restore the good old times when they used to carry the State with a majority—unassisted every week and a half by thousands upon thousands.

So they made up a ticket containing the names of three Ex-Governors—Weller, Bigler, Downey—with other names that had always been "good" for a very reasonable majority—unassisted every week and a half by thousands upon thousands.

They then proceeded to canvass the State, and in the process of time, they were successful in securing a number of voters "round his little finger."

But just now the people are intent on putting down the rebellion and manfully preserving the Union, and will not heed the voice of the Copperhead charmer—charm he never so wisely.

"We'll show you another sort of result," said the new republicans, and the quiet bust of the same order of politicians, Maine, up to the repeal of the Missouri Restriction, was likewise a sturdy Democratic State; she is subject to the draft, as California is not, and many thousands of young men most devoted to the Union cause are fighting for it on the Rappahannock and under Banks, who do not vote.

Lincoln's majority of twenty-five thousand had been whittled down to a mere remnant of ten thousand. What is our staple product. Of this about thirteen hundred bushels were brought in on Friday, and as much more on Saturday. Seventy-five cents was freely paid. Oats and barley are brought in more sparingly. The former brings about thirty-five cents and the latter fifty.

Potatoes can be bought out of season, by the quantity for twenty-five cents. Eggs ten cents, and good butter is scarce at twelve cents.

—In the United States Hospital at Cleveland, Ohio, the other day, the soldiers took a vote for Governor, which resulted as follows: John Brough, 358; blank, 2. Vallandigham did not get a vote.

—It was John Armstrong, of Jersey City, who ate a plate of ice cream at a fair for the benefit of the sick and wounded soldiers, laid down a five hundred dollar treasury note, and coolly declined the change. The circumstance was endorsed on the back of the note by the lady attendant, and came to light in Washington.

—General Lee is reported to be in Richmond in consultation with Jefferson Davis and his Cabinet. Perhaps, if they protract their consultation a little while, General Bragg and General Joseph Johnston will join them.

—During the week ending Wednesday last, 2,381 emigrants arrived at New York, making a total of 107,798 during the present year, which is 54,279 more than arrived up to the same date last year.

—What is the difference between a Copperhead and a rebel run? One goes for the Union with an "it," and other goes against the Union with a but.

No less than twenty-one mismatched couples were divorced the other day by the Superior Court in Hartford. This is untypical of the wedding knot with uncommon liberality.

New Advertisements.

STRAYED, From the subscriber, on the 22d September inst., one small-sized, dark red cow, five years old.

Any one returning the same, or giving information of her whereabouts, will be suitably rewarded.

J. H. MORGAN.
Stillwater, Sept. 29, 1863.—3-1

WINDOW SHADES.

Paper and Muslin Window Shades in great variety, at

LEVY & DANIELS.
WALL PAPER, WINDOW SHADES, AND FURNITURE.
Just received and for sale lower than ever, by

CARL & CO.
In accordance with an act entitled "An act to establish the State Land Office, and for other purposes," approved March 10, 1862, the following parcels or tracts of land will be sold at public auction, at the office of the county Treasurer, in the town of Stillwater, county of Washington, on Monday, the thirtieth day of November, 1863, at 10 o'clock A. M.

Sheriff Shot by Horse Thieves.

We learn from the Sparta Herald that on Friday last Sheriff German of Dodge county came on west in pursuit of two horse thieves who had stolen a span of horses from a man near Beaver Dam. He overhauled them in the town of Vernon, in the northern section of Vernon county, about 11 o'clock in the evening.

His posse surrounded the house, and the sheriff and another man went in. The thieves were up in the chamber well armed and prepared for an encounter.

On the sheriff's attempting to go up stairs, one of them came forward, and reaching down his arm with a revolver within two feet of the sheriff's head, fired. The ball entered the top of the shoulder, near the neck and passed downward. It is considered a very dangerous wound.

In the confusion—there being no light in the house—the thieves rushed down stairs and out of the house; they then ran into the woods and were lost sight of. They stole two more horses and a team of oxen from the same place. German was taken home on the cars, but whether alive or not is more than we know.—La Crosse Dem.

—A Minnesota traveler who went from St. Louis to Colorado, writes back that "fifteen miles from St. Louis—old and wealthy city—will not give the indications of improvement and comfort that may be found in the same distance in Minnesota going directly back from Wisconsin. Red Wind, Hastings and many other points on the river." The observation of every one who passes over the route between Winona and Rochester, and even as far west as Mankato, is that the country is better to better advantage, more homelike, and presents more indications of progress and prosperity, than one half the settled in eastern States that have been settled and improved for upwards of half a century. Yet we are just beginning here. It is but eight years since the pioneers of this now beautiful region "stuck their stakes" here.

What will our State be even ten years hence? The mind can scarcely imagine the improvements that will be made in a single decade. With the railroads now being built, completed, will come additional population, activity, progress and wealth—and to speak metaphorically, the very "wilderness places will blossom as the rose."—Winona Republican.

MARKETS.—Our streets begin to present an appearance of activity that is really cheerful. Business of all kinds is looking up, and a good fall trade is looked for. Fears are entertained, however, that the low stage of water in the river will embarrass shipping.

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Land on which fifty per cent of the purchase money must be paid down.

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